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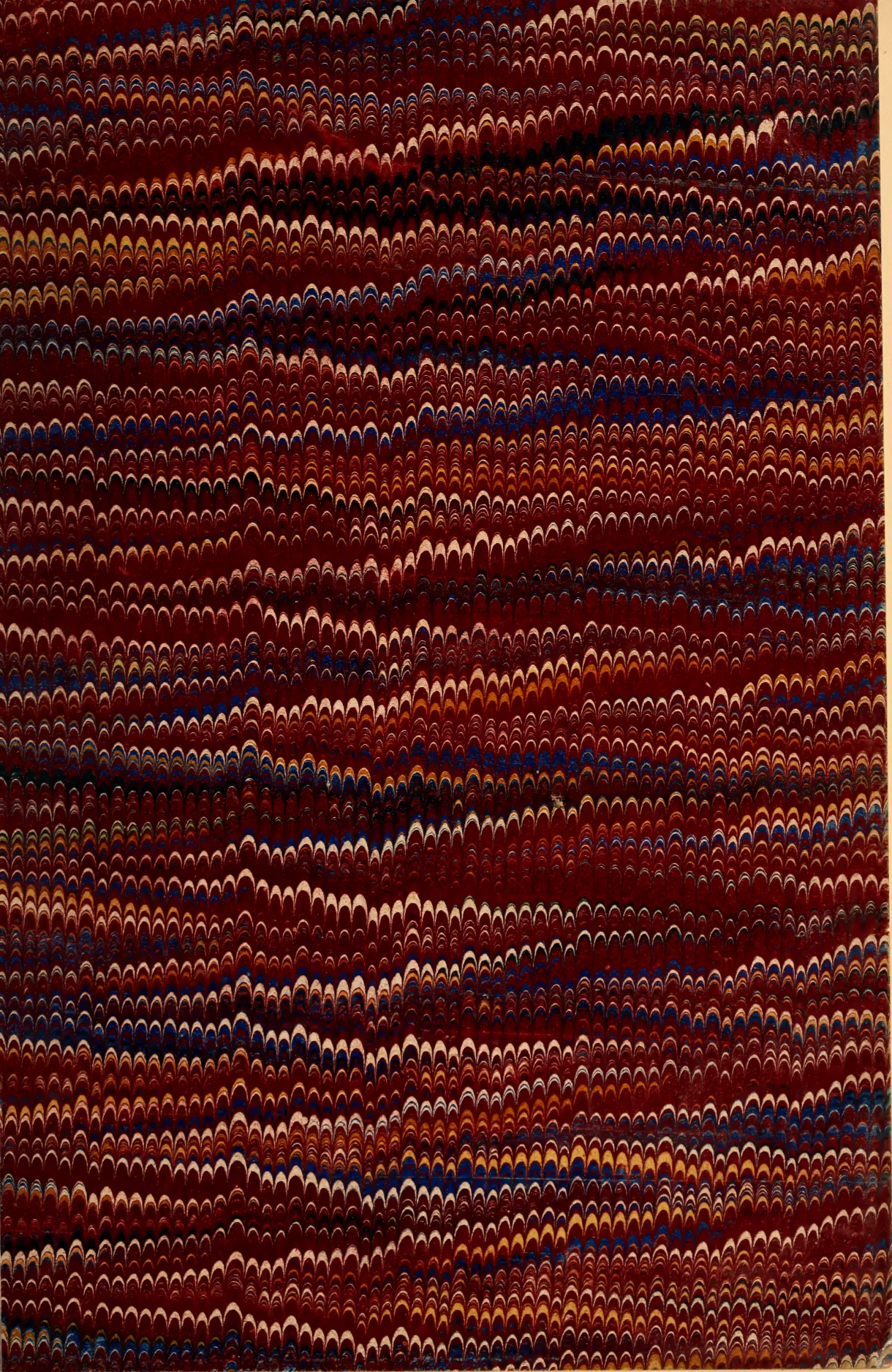
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DICTIONARY

YAKIMA LANGUAGE

REV. JES. C. KANDLER

COLLECTOR OF THE YAKIMA LANGUAGE

THE YAKIMA LANGUAGE



NEW YORK
CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS
1884

GRAMMAR
AND
DICTIONARY
OF THE
YAKAMA LANGUAGE.

BY
REV. M^{IE}. C^{LES}. PANDOSY,
OBLATE OF MARY IMMACULATE.

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE GIBBS AND J. G. SHEA.



NEW YORK:
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No. 11 *H. Sher*
Editor.

PREFACE.

The bands enumerated by Father Pandosy belong to the Sahaptin family of Mr. Hale. This family he divides into two branches, the Sahaptin proper or Nez Percés, and the Walla-Walla, in which latter he includes all the others. The country occupied by them extends from the Dalles of the Columbia to the Bitter-Root mountains, lying on both sides of the Columbia and upon the Kooskooskie and Salmon Forks of Lewis' and Snake River, between that of the Selish family on the north, and of the Snakes on the south.

The Pshwanwappam bands, usually called Yakamas, inhabit the Yakama river, a stream heading in the Cascade Range and emptying into the Columbia above the junction of the Snake. The word signifies "the Stony Ground," in allusion to the rocky character of their country. Roil-roil-pam is the Klikatat country, situated in the Cascade mountains north of the Columbia and west of the Yakamas. Its meaning is "the Mouse country," referring to a popular local legend. The name Walla-Walla is explained by Father Pandosy. The band so called occupy the country south of the Columbia and about the river of that name. The Tairtla, usually called Taigh, belong, as stated in the text, to the environs of the Des Chutes river which drains the eastern base of the Cascades, south of the Columbia, and the Palus, usually written Paloose, live between the Columbia and the Snake. All these bands are independent, and in fact, most of them are divided among several chiefs.

The author of this grammar, Father M. C. Pandosy, was for a number of years resident among the Yakamas, and became perfectly acquainted with their language. In the destruction of the mission by fire, during the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territory, the original of the grammar was lost, and the following translation made some time previously alone remained. A revision of the dic-

tionary, much more extensive than the accompanying, was destroyed at the same time. As the mission was then broken up and but little chance exists of any equally complete memorial of this language being prepared hereafter, these have been adopted as a most valuable contribution to our linguistics.

Grammatical notices of the Sahaptin or Nez Percé language, which differs from the Walla-Walla perhaps as the Portuguese from the Spanish, were given by Mr. Hale in his *Ethnology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition*, and reviewed by Mr. Gallatin in the *Transactions of the American Ethnological Society*.

Father Pandosy explains the value of the letters which he employs, but it is necessary to observe that there is no true *r* in the language, and the letter when used represents the guttural sound of *ch* in the Scottish *loch* or German *ich*.
G. G.

INDIAN GRAMMAR

OF THE

P'SHWAN-WA-PAM, WALA-WALA, TAIRTLA, ROIL- ROIL-PAM AND PALUS LANGUAGES.

The grammar which I now present, and which I have written in the Pshwanwapam language, gives at the same time an account of the Wala-wala, Tairtla (Indians of the Des-Chutes river and its environs), Roilroil-pam and Palus, for theirs is a single language divided into so many dialects, while fundamentally it is the same, and a great majority of the words do not allow of a separation. I have written it in the Pshwanwapam in preference to either of the other dialects, because it is more familiar to me, clearer and easier than the rest.

I take the liberty of making the remark, in passing, that many persons write the word Walla-Walla with four *l*'s. I have even seen this orthography in books, but I find it entirely defective, because it alters the word in falsifying the pronunciation, and thus puts it out of the question to recognize the meaning. According to this orthography it should, it appears to me, be pronounced Wal-la-wal-la, and I have heard it thus pronounced, and so for a long time pronounced it myself, but when by a sufficiently long residence among the Indians, I was able to stammer their language well enough to make myself understood, I asked the meaning of this word, and they replied "*Atwanaki pa waniksha komanak tenmaman*," "those Indians are called after the river." Thus the word *Atwan*, which among the Pshwanwapams signifies river, is rendered by the Wala-Walas and the Palus by *wana*. Further the Indians of all this neighborhood form the diminutive by repeating the substantive; changing *n* into *l*, giving the voice a different tone, putting the lips out in speaking and keeping them suspended around the jaw. In this way we have the word *Wana-wana*, which by the change of *n* into *l* gives *Wala-wala*, which should be pronounced very short, *Wälä-wälä* and not Walla-walla.

Of the Letters.

I have thought best before entering upon the subject to give a sketch of the letters which I have used in writing the Pshwanwapam language, that those who may chance to see this paper may, though distant enough from the Yakama country, in some sort hear the Indians themselves speak

The Yakama language contains but sixteen letters, *a, e, i, o, u, w, c, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t*. These letters have the same sounds as in European languages. Thus *a, e, i, o, u* are pronounced absolutely as a Frenchman would pronounce them, and as with us these vowels are capable of receiving a certain modification of sound by means of accents. The vowel *u* is met with very rarely, and excepting two or three words in which alone it occurs, the Indians pronounce it with difficulty. The consonants have the same sound as in French, and to simplify the orthography are pronounced after the new mode of spelling introduced into France some years since, consequently instead of saying *ka, elle, éme*, we spell simply *ke, le, me*. The vowel *a* is always mute in these cases. The letter *h* is always strongly aspirated. The *r* is always pronounced strong and guttural, or as it is in the German language. (a).

Strictly, other consonants might be admitted into the Indian alphabet, but this does not appear necessary, and it would be contrary to the spirit of the age which seeks to reduce every thing to its most simple expression. It would even embarrass the orthography by uselessly overloading it. What necessity is there in fact for the letter *q* when we possess the *k*, for have not these two precisely the same sound [in French]. The same desire to simplify the spelling as much as possible has made me reject the *y* and the orthographic sign called *tréma* (dialysis). Their retention is in fact useless since it is admitted as a principle that the letter *i* preceded or followed by a vowel or between two vowels is always pronounced as if it was a *y* or an *z*. I have also struck out the *x*, which with us has not always the same sound, since it is sometimes pronounced like *gs*, and sometimes like *ks*. As among the Indians of this neighborhood it would never represent the first sound, I prefer to use *ks* instead. It might be said indeed that by giving as a general rule in the Yakama language that *x* is always pronounced like *ks*, this letter might figure in their alphabet, but experience has convinced me that the establishment of a general rule is insufficient to overthrow a habit of pronunciation acquired in early education and strongly rooted. Suppose that some one wished to study the Pshwanwapam language—if he cast his eyes upon the word written *ik-siks*, would he not seize at first glance the true pronunciation, whereas, on the other hand if he found it written with an *x*, *ixsix*, would he not be naturally led to pronounce it *ig-sigs*, a pronunciation which would be altogether incorrect.

(a) The *w* is here used apparently as older French missionaries used the Greek character ς . As a consonant it answers to our *w*, as a vowel to *oo*.
J. G. S.

I employ *ch* in words which are pronounced like the Chinook *tchako*, for I do not see how the *t* placed before *ch* can give to it the pronunciation which is attributed to it. Besides, why invent a novel mode of orthography? Is not the pronunciation to be represented by *tch* found elsewhere? The English language abounds with it and yet not a single word is written thus. Why then introduce characters which, without presenting anything new, have the defective advantage or rather the inconvenience of embarrassing the reader and writer by surplusage. It is much more simple to say that *ch* is pronounced always as in English words in which those letters are found. The same is the case with *sh*.

Of the Parts of Speech.

Like the dead languages, that of the Pshwanwapam contains but [eight] parts of speech, viz: the substantive, adjective [pronoun], verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. The article there is wanting, but the substantives, adjectives and pronouns have the precious advantage of being declinable. It must be remarked that the substantives as well as the adjectives and participles have no gender. They vary neither in the masculine nor feminine.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Substantive.

Two numbers are found in the substantives, the singular and plural, or as there is no article in the Indian language there are terminations or cases which remove all difficulty as to the sense of the words which we hear, since this sense is fixed by a terminal sign. These terminations or cases are six in each number as in Latin. The dative, accusative and ablative have a double sign, one simple the other compound.

To decline a substantive, it is sufficient to add to the positive the termination *nem* to have the nominative. It is however necessary to remark that the positive is itself a nominative, and that the sign *nem* is employed only in certain cases. Custom alone can make its proper use understood. To form the genitive, the termination *nmi* is added to the positive. For the simple dative the termination *iow* must be added, but if the substantive concludes with the vowel *i* in the positive, one is retrenched for the sake of euphony. The compound dative is formed by adding *iow* to the genitive, preserving the rule of euphony and thus giving *nmiow*. The simple accusative is made by adding the termination *nan* to the positive, while for the compound it must be added to the genitive. The Palus and Wala-walas form their terminal sign in *na* instead of *nan* whether simple or compound. The vocative is nothing but the positive preceded by the exclamation *na*.

[*Nah!*] The ablative simple is formed by adding to the positive the termination *ei*, but for the compound it is necessary, as in the other cases, to add it to the genitive.

The general sign of the plural is *ma*, which is found in all the cases, so that to form the plural it is sufficient to add *ma* to the positive and we have the nominative. The genitive plural is formed by adding *mi* to the nominative of the same number, which gives *ma-mi*. The dative is formed by adding the sign *miow* to the nominative; the accusative by adding *man*; the vocative preserves the *na* of the singular taking the plural termination *ma*, and for the ablative the termination *miei* is added.

Note.—In the plural the accusative only takes the compound termination. This is formed by adding to the sign of the plural the termination of the compound accusative, which gives *ma-mi-nan*.

Examples.

1st *Simple termination*, taking for the positive *kussi*, horse.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	kussi-nan	<i>the horse.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	kussi-nmi	<i>of the horse.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	kussi-ow	<i>to the horse.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	kussi-nan	<i>the horse.</i>
<i>voc.</i>	na kussi	<i>oh horse!</i>
<i>abl.</i>	kussi-ei	<i>for the horse.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	kussi-ma	<i>the horses.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	kussi-ma-mi	<i>of the horses.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	kussi-ma-miow	<i>to the horses.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	kussi-ma-man	<i>the horses.</i>
<i>voc.</i>	na-kussi-ma	<i>oh horses!</i>
<i>abl.</i>	kussi-ma-miei	<i>for the horses.</i>

2d. *Compound termination*, taking for the positive *miawar*, chief.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	miawar-nem	<i>the chief.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	miawar-nmi	<i>of the chief.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	miawar-nmi-iow	<i>to the chief.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	miawar-nmi-nan	<i>the chief</i>
<i>voc.</i>	na miawar	<i>oh chief!</i>
<i>abl.</i>	miawar-nmi-ei	<i>for the chief.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	miawar-ma	<i>the chiefs.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	miawar-ma-mi	<i>of the chiefs.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	miawar-ma-miow	<i>to the chiefs.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	miawar-ma-man	<i>the chiefs.</i>
<i>voc.</i>	na miawar-ma	<i>oh chiefs!</i>
<i>abl.</i>	miawar-ma-miei	<i>for the chiefs.</i>

Sometimes for euphony a syncope is made in the plural, and this syncope affects all the cases except the nominative and the vocative.

Example.

<i>nom.</i>	kussi-ma	<i>the horses.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	kussi-mi	<i>of the horses.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	kussi-miow	<i>to the horses.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	kussi-man	<i>the horses.</i>
<i>voc.</i>	na kussi-ma	<i>oh horses!</i>
<i>abl.</i>	kussi-miei	<i>for the horses.</i>

By the above example it will be seen that to form the syncope, it is sufficient in the genitive, dative, accusative and ablative, which are the only cases susceptible of being affected by it; it is sufficient, I say, to retrench the essentially plural termination *ma*. After this it is easy to conclude that the sign *mi* indicates always a genitive; that of *iow* a dative; that of *an* an accusative, and that of *ei* an ablative. These few directions suffice to decline all the substantives.

Every substantive is capable of being changed into a verbal adjective.
Exceptions.—A large number of substantives. See hereafter.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Adjective.

Substantives having no gender, as we have said, it follows that the adjectives have none, but they are declinable and possess the same cases as substantives. Like the latter, adjectives take the signs of simple and of double agreement, or the compound termination.

Every verbal adjective, whether present or past participle, is double, for it either affirms or denies: 1st, that the substantive is put in action; 2d, the presence or existence of the substantive.

1st. If we desire to affirm that the substantive is put in action, we adjectify it by adding to its positive the termination *tla*; for example *atawit*, love; adjective affirming action *atawit-la*, loving. If on the other hand we deny the action, we add to the positive the termination *al*, as *atawial*, unloving. When the positive is terminated by the letter *t*, *la* only is added instead of *tla*, as seen in the above example. This letter is also dropped to form the negative. Sometimes to obtain the negative *nal* instead of *al* is added, principally in those words which terminate in *m*, for example *tanamwtwm*, prayer; *tanamwtwmnal*, not praying. In words ending in *k* or *kt*, and in some Wala-wala words ending in *sha*, the negative verbal adjective is formed by adding *kal* to the termination of the positive.

2d. If we wish to affirm that a thing is present or exists, we add to the positive the termination *ni* or *ié*. Example: *timat*, [a] writing, *timani*, written; *twin*, tail, *twinié*, having a tail. If on the contrary we deny presence or existence, we add to the positive the sign *nal* or *nwt*. Example: *timanal*, unwritten; *twinnwt*, without a tail. But though this is the rule, it is necessary to remark that *twinnwt* is not always used, but the *n* is replaced by *l*, as was mentioned in the beginning, making *twilwt*. For all other substantives *nwt* is used, unless we wish to cast ridicule upon the word, in which case we should make use of *lwt*.

Adjectives properly so called, as well as those derived from verbs (both affirmative and negative), and also participles are declined in the same manner as substantives.

Examples.

1. Simple.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	shir-nem	<i>the good.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	shir-nmi	<i>of the good.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	shir-iow	<i>to the good.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	shir-nan	<i>the good.</i>
<i>voc.</i>	na-shir	<i>oh good!</i>
<i>abl.</i>	shir-ei	<i>for the good.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	shir-ma	<i>the good, &c.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	shir-ma-mi	
<i>dat.</i>	shir-ma-miow	
<i>acc.</i>	shir-ma-man	
<i>voc.</i>	na shir-ma	
<i>abl.</i>	shir-ma-mei	

2. Compound.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	chélwit	<i>the bad.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	chélwit-nmi	<i>of the bad, &c.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	chélwit nmiow	
<i>acc.</i>	chélwit nminan	
<i>voc.</i>	na chélwit	
<i>abl.</i>	chélwit nmei	

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	chelwit-ma
<i>gen.</i>	chelwit-mami
<i>dat.</i>	chelwit-mamiow
<i>acc.</i>	chelwit-maminan
<i>voc.</i>	na chelwit-ma
<i>abl.</i>	chelwit-mamiei

Verbal Adjectives.

Simple.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	sh-nweitla-nem	<i>the compassionate.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	sh-nweitla-nmi	<i>of the, &c.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	sh-nweitla-iow	
<i>acc.</i>	sh-nweitla-nan	
<i>voc.</i>	na sh-nweitla	
<i>abl.</i>	sh-nweitla-ieí	

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	sh-nweitla-ma
<i>gen.</i>	sh-nweitla-mami
<i>dat.</i>	sh-nweitla-mamiow
<i>acc.</i>	sh-nweitla-ma-man
<i>voc.</i>	na-shnweitla-ma
<i>abl.</i>	sh-nweitla-mamiei

Compound.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	sh-nweitla-nem
<i>gen.</i>	sh-nweitla-nmi
<i>dat.</i>	sh-nweitla-nmiow
<i>acc.</i>	sh-nweitla-nminan
<i>voc.</i>	na sh-nweitla
<i>abl.</i>	sh-nweitla-nmiei

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	sh-nweitla-ma
<i>gen.</i>	sh-nweitla-mami
<i>dat.</i>	sh-nweitla-mamiow
<i>acc.</i>	sh-nweitla-maminan
<i>voc.</i>	na sh-nweitla-ma
<i>abl.</i>	sh-nweitla-mamiei

The syncope which occurs sometimes in substantives is much more general with verbal adjectives. Thus, instead of saying in the acusative singular *sh-nweitla-nan*, *sh-nweitla-nminan*, we say *sh-nweitlan*, *sh-nweitla-minan*. In the plural by syncope we say in the genitive *sh-nweitla-mi*; in the dative *sh-nweitla-miow*; in the accusative *sh-nweitla-man*; in the ablative *sh-nweitla-miei*.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Pronoun.

The pronouns are very numerous and are declined, but their mode of declension is peculiar to them.

§ 1. OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

1st. *Personal pronoun 1st person*, or the one who performs the action expressed by the verb.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	ink, nes or nesh, sh	<i>I.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	enmi	<i>of me.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	enmiow	<i>to me.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	inak	<i>me</i>
<i>voc.</i>	(wanting)	
<i>abl.</i>	enmiei	<i>for me.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	namak, natés, nanam, aatés, namtk, <i>we.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	néémi <i>of us.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	néémiow <i>to us.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	némanak <i>us.</i>
<i>abl.</i>	néémiei <i>for us.</i>

2d *person*, that is to say the one spoken to.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	imk, nam	<i>thou.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	émink, més or mésh	<i>of thee.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	émiwk	<i>to thee.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	imanak	<i>thee.</i>
<i>abl.</i>	émiei or émikaiíei	<i>for thee.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	imak, pam, matés	<i>you.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	(wanting)	<i>of you.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	émamiwk	<i>to you.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	immanak	<i>you.</i>
<i>abl.</i>	émmiei	<i>for you.</i>

In all cases where the personal pronouns terminate in *ak* among the Pshwan-wapams, the Wala-walas and Palus drop the *k*, thus they say in the accusative singular of the first person *ina*, in the nominative plural *nama*, in the accusative of the same number *namana*. It is the same in the other persons, but it must be noticed that in the accusative plural of the second person, instead of saying *imanak*, they express themselves thus *émimanak*.

3d person or the one spoken of.

SINGULAR.

	Pshwanwapam.		Wala-Wala and Palus.
<i>nom.</i>	Penk	<i>he</i>	Penk (<i>some do not pronounce the k.</i>)
<i>gen.</i>	pin-mink	<i>of him</i>	pinmin
<i>dat.</i>	pin-miwk	<i>to him</i>	pinmiow
<i>acc.</i>	pin-min	<i>him</i>	pinminnan
<i>abl.</i>	pin-mikaiíei	<i>for him</i>	pinmiei

PLURAL.

<i>nom.</i>	pmak	<i>they</i>	pma
<i>gen.</i>	pé-mink	<i>of them</i>	pamin
<i>dat.</i>	pé-miwk	<i>to them</i>	pamiwk
<i>acc.</i>	pé-minak	<i>them</i>	pamanak
<i>abl.</i>	pé-mikaiei	<i>for them</i>	pamikaiei

The Indians of the Falls (Tair) instead of the termination *ak*, have in their pronouns, and even in their adverbs, that of *ei*. Thus they say, personal pronoun, 1st person, accusative singular, *inei*; nominative plural *namei*; accusative *némanei*; pronoun of the 2d person, acc. sing. *imanei*; nom. plur. *inei*; acc. *imanei* or *emimanei*; pronoun of 3d person, nom. plur. *p-meí*; acc. *pamanei*.

It will be seen by the above declensions that the personal pronouns are very numerous among the Indians, particularly in certain cases, as the

nominatives, but they cannot be employed indifferently, and the knowledge of their proper use is difficult to acquire. To aid in arriving the more easily at this knowledge, I have thought best to give the following table :

1st. Pronoun personal in the nominative case.

SINGULAR.

1st person	ink, nes, sh,	I.
2d person	imk, nam,	thou.
3d person	penk, i,	he.

PLURAL.

1st person	namak, natés, nanam, namtk, tésh,	we.
2d person	pam, imak, matés, amatés,	you.
2d person	p-mak, pa, pat,	they.

When the personal pronoun serves to designate the person who speaks, the pronoun in the nominative case is used, and is always placed before the verb if expressed by *ink, nés*. Example: I sing, *ink nés wempsha*; I speak, *ink nes nattuwnsha*. The personal pronoun can be rendered by *ink* only, but *ink, nés* is more elegant and more in the Indian spirit, though it is a pleonasm banished from our European languages. The same pleonasm is found again in the other persons, as well singular as plural. If instead of *ink nés* we use *sh* only it is put at the end of the word, as *nattuwnshesh* I speak, *wempshesh* I sing. Some bands do not aspirate the *h* in this last case and say simply *nattuwnshés, wempshés*. In negative phrases *nés* is commonly used alone and placed immediately after the negative. Ex.: I know nothing about it *chaw nés ashkwkwaasha*, I will not sing *chaw nés wempta*. In some cases, however, when it is wished to give more force to the reply, *ink* is used, but preceded by *nés* as *chaw nés ink*, it is not I.

In phrases conveying interrogation or doubt *nés* alone is used, as *mish nés winata*, shall I go, *kwak nés mish*, perhaps I will go, perhaps not. In ironical expressions both are used, the verb of the action being placed between the two. Ex.: *wish nes winatarnei ink*, shall I go? a phrase corresponding to the French, "as tu le courage de penser que j'irai (pour toi)?"

When we wish to give force to an idea *ink nés* is used and expressed together, succeeded by the verb, which again is followed by the pronoun *ink*: *Ink nés nattuwnsha-ink*, I myself speak.

In the first person plural *namak* is employed, either alone or accompanied by *natés* or *natesh*, placed together or with several words between the two at will. Examples; *namak natés ania nit*, we made the house; *namak natés wempta*, we will sing. In negative phrases *tés* and *natés* are used indifferently, which are joined to the negative. Example: we do not laugh, *chaw tés tiasha* or *chaw natés tiasha*. If it is wished to give more force *namak* is added. *Nanam* is employed only when two persons are spoken of, whilst

namtk expresses always a great number. Example : *napinik nanam winata*, we two will go ; *aw namtk atsha*, let us go.

2d. Pronoun personal in the accusative case.

SINGULAR.

1st person	inak nés, inak nam,	<i>me.</i>
2d person	imanak més, imanak nam,	<i>thee.</i>
3d person	pénik i, kônak i,	<i>him.</i>

PLURAL.

1st person	némanak,	<i>us.</i>
2d perssn	immanak,	<i>you.</i>
3d person	pémanak kômanak,	<i>them.</i>

When the personal pronoun is in the accusative case *inak* can be used alone in the first person or *nés* added at will. Ex. : *inak inatonosha* or *inak nes inatonosha*, he chides me.

§ 2. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

First Person.

SINGULAR.

nom.	enmi,	<i>my, mine.</i>
gen.	enmi,	<i>of my.</i>
dat.	enmiow,	<i>to my.</i>
acc.	enmin,	<i>my (in Wala-wala and Palus enmina.)</i>
voc.	na enmi,	<i>oh my.</i>
abl.	enmiei, enmi kaiei,	<i>by my.</i>

PLURAL.

nom.	enmima,	<i>my, mine.</i>
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There is no other plural case, for as it is evident that the possessive is nothing but the personal pronoun, the accusative only changes.

2d person, nom. *emink*, *thy*, *thine*, acc. *emin* or *emian*. There is no plural.

3d person, is absolutely like the third person of the personal pronoun.

Singular of the First Person Plural.

			Wala-Wala and Palus.
nom.	néémi,	<i>our,</i>	<i>naami.</i>
gen.	néémi,	<i>of our,</i>	<i>naami.</i>
dat.	néémiow,	<i>to our,</i>	<i>naamiow.</i>
acc.	néémin,	<i>our,</i>	<i>naamina.</i>
voc.	na néémi,	<i>oh our,</i>	<i>na naami.</i>
abl.	néémiei,	<i>by our,</i>	<i>naamiei.</i>

There is no plural.

Singular of 2d Person Plural.

<i>nom.</i>	mamink,	<i>your,</i>	mamin.
<i>gen.</i>	"	<i>of your,</i>	"
<i>dat.</i>	mamiwk,	<i>to your,</i>	mamiow.
<i>acc.</i>	mamin,	<i>your,</i>	mamina.
<i>voc.</i>	na mamink,	<i>oh your,</i>	na mamin.
<i>abl.</i>	mami-kaiéi,	<i>by your,</i>	mamiei.

There is no plural.

Singular of 3d Person Plural.

<i>nom.</i>	pénink,	<i>their,</i>	pamin.
<i>gen.</i>	"	<i>of their,</i>	"
<i>dat.</i>	pémiwk,	<i>to their,</i>	pamiow.
<i>acc.</i>	pémin,	<i>their,</i>	paminai.
<i>voc.</i>	na pémink,	<i>oh their.</i>	na pamin,
<i>abl.</i>	pémikaiei,	<i>by their.</i>	pamiei.

Sometimes the possessive pronouns, *my*, *thy*, are rendered by their corresponding personals, *me*, *thee*, when friendship or relationship is expressed. Thus, instead of saying *enmi*, *réi*, *emink réi*, *my friend*, *thy friend*, we say *ink rei*, *im rei*, *me friend*, *thee friend*, *inkoten*, *in pitz*, *me son*, *me nephew*, instead of *enmi koten*, *enmi pitz*.

§ 3. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

SINGULAR.

<i>nom.</i>	shin, (<i>some tribes say</i>) shin,	<i>who, what which.</i>
<i>gen.</i>	shimin, " shinmi,	<i>of whom.</i>
<i>dat.</i>	shimiow, " shinmiow,	<i>to whom.</i>
<i>acc.</i>	shimian (<i>comp. shiminan</i>) shiminan,	<i>whom.</i>
<i>voc.</i>		
<i>abl.</i>	shimiei, shinmiei,	<i>by whom.</i>

PLURAL.

nom. shimen. The other cases are not used.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Verb.

The verbs have only certain tenses, viz: indicative imperfect or past pluperfect, future, conditional, imperative, infinitive, present and past participles, gerund.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS TO HAVE AND TO BE.

1ST. TO HAVE. (avoir.)

Indicative Present.

nesh wa or wash nesh,	<i>I have.</i>
mesh wa or wash mesh,	<i>thou hast.</i>
penk awa or pinmink awa,	<i>he has.</i>
natésh wa or wash natésh,	<i>we have.</i>
matesh wa or wash matésh,	<i>you have.</i>
pa wa or pemink awa,	<i>they have.</i>

In these verbs there is but one mode of expressing the past and the perfect.

Past and Pluperfect.

nesh wacha,	<i>I had or have had.</i>
mesh wacha,	<i>thou hadst, &c.</i>
awacha,	<i>he had.</i>
natésh wacha,	<i>we had.</i>
matésh wacha,	<i>ye had.</i>
awacha,	<i>they had.</i>

Future.

nesh } wata	<i>I shall</i> } <i>have.</i>
mesh } wata	<i>thou shalt</i> }
awata,	<i>he shall have.</i>
natésh } wata,	<i>we shall</i> } <i>have.</i>
matesh } wata,	<i>ye shall</i> }
p' awata,	<i>they shall have.</i>

The verb to have has no imperative.

Conditional.

nesh } watarnei,	<i>I should</i> } <i>have.</i>
mesh } watarnei,	<i>thou shouldst</i> }
awatarnei,	<i>he should have.</i>
natésh } watarnei,	<i>we should</i> } <i>have.</i>
matésh } watarnei,	<i>ye should</i> }
watarnei,	<i>they should</i> }

2D. TO BE. (Etre.)

Indicative Present.

ink nésh wa,	<i>I am.</i>
imk nam wa,	<i>thou art.</i>
penk iwa,	<i>he is.</i>
namak natésh, nanam, namtk wa,	<i>we are.</i>
imak pam wa,	<i>you are.</i>
pmak pa wa,	<i>they are.</i>

Past and Pluperfect.

ink nesh wacha,	<i>I was, have or had been.</i>
imk nam wacha,	<i>thou wast, &c.</i>
penk iwacha,	<i>he was.</i>
natesh wacha, nanam, namtk, namak,	<i>we were.</i>
matésh wacha,	<i>you were.</i>
p-mak pawacha,	<i>they were.</i>

Future.

ink nesh wata,	<i>I will be.</i>
imk nam wata,	<i>thou wilt be.</i>
penk iwata,	<i>he will be.</i>
namak natesh, nanam, namtk, wata,	<i>we will be.</i>
imak pam wato,	<i>you will be.</i>
pa wata,	<i>they will be.</i>

Imperative.

awak,	<i>be thou.</i>
awatk,	<i>be ye, let them be.</i>

Conditional.

ink nésh	} waternei,	<i>I should be, &c.</i>
imk nam		
penk i		
namak natesh, nanam namtk	} watarnei,	
pmak pa		

§ 2. Of the Active Verb.

All the tenses of the active verb are formed from the infinitive, which always terminates in *sha* or in *ra*.

The indicative present preserves the infinitive termination *sha* or *ra*, but the first two persons of the singular and plural nevertheless may take a particular termination. These are even employed by preference when the phrase is affirmative or interrogative. In these cases the personal pronouns which precede the verbs are dropped, or rather are added to the termination. These pronouns are *és* or *ésh* for the first, *am* for the second person singular; *tesh* for the first, and *pam* for the second person plural. When the pronouns are placed after the verb, in order to avoid the hiatus which would occur by approximating the final *a* and the initial *é*, *a* an elision is made by dropping the final vowel of the infinitive. There are a great number of other finals, but as these are not common to all the words, I omit them here, as, in order to indicate them, it would be necessary to make a particular nomenclature of all these terminations and of the verbs to which they are adapted.

The past is formed by changing the termination of the infinitive *sha*, *ra* into *na*.

The pluperfect is formed by adding the monosyllable *na* to the infinitive termination *sha*.

The future is formed by changing the termination of the infinitive into *ta*.

The conditional is made by substituting for the infinitive termination that of *arna* or *tarnei*. The *Wala-walas*, *Roilroilpams* and *Palus* instead of *tarnei* use *tarna*.

The present participle is formed by changing the infinitive termination *sha* into *tla* for the affirmative, and *nal* for the negative; the past participle by changing it to *ié*, *nié*, *ni* for the affirmative, and into *nwt*, *nal* for the negative

The gerund is obtained by changing *sha* into *tésh* or *tés*, or into *nat*, or still again *anat* if the last letter of the root is an *i*.

The imperfect is only the past preceded by the preposition *irwé* later, scarcely. (*Wala-wala arwé*.)

The pluperfect is sometimes rendered by the past, but the verb must then be preceded by the adverb *miwi* (*Wala-wala mimi*) a long time.

The imperative is formed by changing the *sha* of the infinitive into the letter *k* for the singular and *tk* for the plural.

CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VERB.

<i>Infinitive</i> ,	timasha,	to write.
<i>Participles present</i> ,	timatla,	writing, fond of writing.
	timanal,	not writing.
<i>Participles past</i> ,	timani,	written.
	timanal,	unwritten.
<i>Gerund</i> ,	timatés	} for writing.
	timanat	

Indicative Present.

ink nés timasha,	<i>I write.</i>	
imk nam timasha,	<i>thou writest.</i>	
penk i timasha,	<i>he writes,</i>	
namak natés,	} timasha,	<i>we write.</i>
nanam, namtk,		
imak pam timasha,	<i>you write.</i>	
pa timasha,	<i>they write.</i>	

Second form.

timashés,	<i>I write or do I write.</i>
timashain,	<i>thou writest or dost thou write.</i>
i timasha,	<i>he writes or does he write.</i>
timashatés,	<i>we write or do we write.</i>
timashapan,	<i>you write or do you write.</i>
pa timasha,	<i>they write or do they write.</i>

Past.

Ink nes timana,
 imk nam timana,
 penk i timana,
 namak natés timana,
 imak pam timana,
 pa timana,

*I have written.
 thou hast written.
 he has written.
 we have written.
 ye have written.
 they have written.*

Second form.

timanés,
 timanam,
 i timana,
 timanatés,
 timanapam,
 pa timana,

*I have written or have I written.
 thou hast written or hast thou written.
 he has written or has he written.
 we have written or have we written.
 ye have written or have ye written.
 they have written or have they written.*

Pluperfect.

ink nes timashana,
 imk nam timashana,
 penk i timashana,
 namak nates, &c., timashana,
 imak pam timashana,
 pa timashana,

*I had written.
 thou hadst written.
 he had written.
 we had written.
 ye had written.
 they had written.*

Second form.

timashanés,
 timashanam,
 i timashana,
 timashana tés,
 timashana pam,
 pa timashana,

*had I written.
 hadst thou written.
 had he written.
 had we written.
 had ye written.
 had they written.*

Future.

ink nés timata,
 imk nam timata,
 penk i timata,
 namak nates, &c., timata,
 imak pam timata,
 pa timata,

*I shall or will write.
 thou shalt or wilt write.
 he shall or will write.
 we shall or will write.
 ye shall or will write.
 they shall or will write.*

Second form.

timatés,
 timatam,
 itimata,
 timatatés,

*shall I write?
 wilt thou write?
 will he write?
 shall we write?*

timatapam,	<i>will ye write?</i>
pa timata,	<i>will they write?</i>

Conditional.

ink nes timatarnei,	<i>I should or would write.</i>
imk nam timatarnei,	<i>thou shouldst or wouldst write.</i>
penk i timatarnei,	<i>he should or would write.</i>
namak natés, &c., timatarnei,	<i>we should or would write.</i>
imak pam timatarnei,	<i>ye should or would write.</i>
pa timatarnei,	<i>they should or would write.</i>

Second form.

In this there is an irregularity which runs through all the verbs.

timatarneines,	<i>should I write.</i>
timatarneinam,	<i>shouldst thou write.</i>
i timatarnei,	<i>should he write,</i>
timatarneinatés,	<i>should we write.</i>

Imperative.

<i>sing.</i> timak or amash timak,	<i>write.</i>
<i>plur.</i> timatk or amatés timatk,	<i>write ye.</i>

§ 3. The Passive Verb.

The passive verb is only the present or past participle or the gerund, conjugated with the auxiliaries to have or to be according to the necessity of the case.

*Example.**Indicative present.*

Timatla nesh wa,	<i>I am writing.</i>
“ mesh wa,	<i>thou art writing.</i>
“ awa,	<i>he is writing.</i>
“ natesh, nanam, namtk wa,	<i>we are writing.</i>
“ matesh wa,	<i>ye are writing.</i>
“ pa wa,	<i>they are writing.</i>

Timani nesh wa,	<i>I am written.</i>
“ nam wa,	<i>thou art written.</i>
“ iwa,	<i>he is written.</i>
“ natesh, nanam, namtk wa,	<i>we are written.</i>
“ pam wa,	<i>ye are written.</i>
“ pa wa,	<i>they are written.</i>

It is the same with all the tenses, but it must be remarked that in the passive there is no infinitive.

§ IV. Of the Personal Verb.

The personal verb is formed by putting before the active verb expressing the mode of being which it is intended to express, the dissyllable *pina* for the persons of the singular, and *pima* for those of the plural. Sometimes *piné*, *pimé* are employed instead, when the verb to which the dissyllable is joined, commences with a vowel, but *pina*, *pima* may be used.

Example.

Infinitive.

pina tkrersha, *to love oneself.*

Participle present.

pina tkrertla, *loving oneself.*
pina tkrernal, *not loving oneself.*

Participle past.

pina tkrerni, *to have loved oneself.*

Gerund.

pina tkrertésh } *of loving oneself.*
pina tkreranat }

Indicative Present.

<i>ink nesh }</i>	<i>pima tkrersha,</i>	<i>I love myself.</i>
<i>imk nam }</i>		<i>thou lovest thyself.</i>
<i>penk i }</i>		<i>he loves himself.</i>
<i>namak-natesh, &c., }</i>	<i>pima tkrersha,</i>	<i>we love ourselves.</i>
<i>imak pam }</i>		<i>ye love yourselves.</i>
<i>p-mak-pa }</i>		<i>they love themselves.</i>

Second form.

pina tkrershés, *I love myself, &c.*
pina tkrersham,
i pina tkrersha,
pima tkrershatés,
pima tkrershapam,
pima tkrersshapat,

Past.

<i>ink nesh }</i>	<i>pina tkrerna,</i>
<i>imk nam }</i>	
<i>penk i }</i>	
<i>namak-natesh }</i>	<i>pima tkrerna,</i>
<i>imak pam }</i>	
<i>p-mak pa }</i>	

Second form.

pina tkernés,
 pina tkrernam,
 i pina tkrerna,
 pima tkrernatés,
 pima tkernapam,
 pima tkrernapat,

It is the same in all the other tenses.

§ V. Of the Reciprocal Verb.

The active verb is also used to form the reciprocal verb, being preceded by the dissyllable *papa*. In the third person plural, however, where *pa* is found it is dropped, doubtless, for euphony. These verbs have no singular.

Example.

Indicative present.

namak-natés,	}	}	<i>to love one another.</i>
namtk, nanam			
imak pam			
p-mak			

Past.

namak-natés	}	}	<i>papa tkrerna,</i>
namtk, nanam			
imak pam			
p-mak			

These two tenses will suffice to aid in conjugating the others, since, as will be seen, it is enough to place *papa* between the pronouns and the verb and to conjugate the latter in the active voice.

§ VI. Of Compound Verbs.

The compound verbs are very numerous, but the following are the cases of composition.

1. If it is desired to express an action done or said far from the place where we are, and which in the idea implies motion, the compound is formed by adding *msh* to the ordinary terminations of the indicative. For the past the radical *na* is changed into *ma*. Ex. *timasha, timashamsh*; *timana, tima-ma*. For the pluperfect *shana* is changed into *shama*; for the future *m* is placed before the termination *ta*; *timata, timamta*; for the conditional *m* is placed before the sign *tarnei*; *timatarnei, timamtarnei*; for the imperative *m* is substituted for or placed before *k*, as *timak, timam*; *timatk timamtk*. In this case the verb expresses motion from a distance towards the speaker, whether the person spoken of has himself moved or has caused the move-

ment directly or indirectly. Ex. he has written to me, *itimana*, he has come to write *itimama*.

2. If an action is to be expressed which require motion from the place where one is towards a distant one, the syllable *ta* is used between the root and the terminal sign, and the verb is conjugated according to the examples above given. Ex. he has gone to write, *itimatana*; he will go to write, *itimatata*; go write *timatak*.

3. If the compound verb is preceded in French by the verb "finir," the verb which expresses the action is rendered by its substantive, which is followed by the Indian verb to finish, *nakrisha*. Example, I cease to write, *timat nakriska*, and the verb *nakrisha* alone is conjugated, as I will stop writing *timat nakrités*.

4. If the compound verb is preceded in French by the verb "faire," this last is expressed by *shapa* or by *téi*, which is placed before the root, and the verb is conjugated in the usual manner as, I will set you to writing (Je te ferai écrire) in a moment, *kliks mesh shapa-timata*.

5. If we wish to express disdain, irony, &c., the syllable *tra* or *kra* is placed before the verb which indicates the idea to be conveyed. Example, he has written badly *itratimana*, he has written against his will, &c.

6. To mark the frequent repetition of an act by the same person, a continuity which excludes all other occupation, the termination *simisa* is added to the substantive which conveys the idea to be expressed, and *simisa* is conjugated as an active verb. Ex. he does nothing but write, he writes all the time, *itimatat simisa*; he will do nothing but write, *itimatat simita*.

7. If we desire to express an action, fugitive, momentary, or of short duration, the monosyllable *we* is used before the verb, and the latter is conjugated according to the usual rule, as I will write for a moment, *as we timata*; he has written a few words *awtika iwetimana*.

8. To convey a longer duration, a long space of time, *tama* is placed before the verb. Ex. I have waited long for you, *lekwi mésh tamawaria*; I will wait a long time for you, *lekwi més tamawarita*. *Lekwi* and *tama* are in fact a pleonasm, for *lekwi* itself signifies a long time. It can at pleasure be used or dropped.

9. If an action is to be expressed which is done during the night, *taw* is made use of before the verb; *tawtimashés*, I write in the night time, *itaw timana*, he wrote at night.

Examples.

I pina - shapa - taw - tra - hlik - tama warsha
He himself makes night disagreeably tiresome long wait; he keeps one long waiting for him at night. Pina, personal; shapa, make one do; taw, something happening at night; tama, a thing indicating a length of time; tra, something disagreeable; hlik, something tiresome; wet, a thing of short duration.

I pina pitlasha, *he washes himself.*

I shapa winasha, *he makes one go.*

I taw wempsha, *he sings at night.*

I tra washasha, *he goes disagreeably on horseback (cannot ride.)*

I we wempta, *he will sing little (he will sing only a moment);* hlik nam
nattwanha, *you speak tediously, (you are a tiresome talker);* am, *to do a thing*
for some one; klakem am anim, make me a saddle.

Syntax.

The syntax in the Indian language is very simple.

1st. The Government of the Substantive.

The government of the substantive is indicated by the genitive, that is to say, every substantive governs the genitive. Ex. Peter's book (the book of Peter) *Pierre-mni timas*. The wooden house (the house of wood) *elwkasnmi nit*. As will be observed the governed is always placed before the substantive which governs it.

If the governing substantive is itself governed by a verb, the substantive which it governs takes the compound termination, and is put in the same case as that which governs it. The compound terminal sign is only the union of the dative or accusative with the genitive. Example, I am going to the chief's house, *miawarnmiow nitiow nes winasha*; I am going to the governor's house, *tamanwitlanmiow nitiow winashés*; I execute my father's orders, *na totasanminan tamanwitnan nes twanasha*.

2d. Agreement of Verbs.

Verbs agree with each other, that is to say, if the principal verb or the one which expresses the first idea is in the present, all the others will also be in the present; if in the future, they all take the future sign; if in the conditional, they will all be in the conditional tense. This is always to be understood of the verbs which relate to the principal verb. Ex. If I had gone there and had seen you, I would have engaged you to have accompanied me (si j'y etais allé et que je te visse je t'aurai engagé a m'accompagner) *paish nés winatarnei ko mes kreinwtarnei, narawtarnei mes tuanatiowiw-*
si je irai et je verrai engagerai te accompagne-
nak.

ment-moi. A literal translation.

3d. Agreement of Prepositions.

When a word is governed by a preposition or joined to one, all the substantives which refer to it take the preposition in like manner. Ex. He is in my house, *enmipa nitpa iwa* (my in house, in he is.) He was hurt in mounting a skittish horse, *wieichwtlaki kwssiki isapneika* (ombrageux par cheval, par il s'est blessé.)

Remark.

In elevated style (for the Indians also have the common style and the elevated in their oratory), they keep the noun governed by the verb in the positive, as if indeclinable, and yet put in the accusative the adjectives and pronouns depending on the substantive governed by the verb. It is by virtue of this rule that they say: imanak patmaknanitarnei wanicht instead of patmaknanitarnei eminan wanichtan. In these cases, as will be observed in the Lord's Prayer, the possessive pronoun is replaced by the personal. Ex. nemanak nim tkwatat instead of nim neeminan tkwatatnan, &c.

SPECIMENS OF THE YAKAMA LANGUAGE.

Něemi Psht, imk nām wāmsh Roēmich-nīk; shīr
 Our Father thou thou art high on the side (heaven); well
 (nām 'mānāk*) p'a t̃-māknāni tārnēi wānīcht; shīr ēwīānā-
 thou they (indef) should respect the name; well should
 wītārneī ēmīnk miawarwit; shīr nammanak pa twānēnitārneī,
 arrive thy chieftainship; well thee they (ind) should follow
 ichīnāk tēchāmpā, tēnmā, prwī, (āmākwsrīmānāk*) pā
 here earth (on), inhabitants (the), will, thou as thyself they
 twānenīshāmsh roēmīpāmā tenmā. Nēmānāk nīm
 follow; high of the (heaven) inhabitants (the). Our (us) give us
 t̃-kwātāk k̃wālissīm maisr maisr. Nēmānāk lāknānīm chēlwītīt:
 food always to-morrow to-morrow. Our (us) forget sins:
 āātēs̃kwsrī nāmāk t̃-nōrmāmān lāknānīshā chēlwītīt anakwnkink
 us as we others forget sing have by which
 nēēmīōw pā chēlwitīā. R̃-t̃-to āniānīm nēmānāk tēmnā;
 us have offended. Strong make our (us) heart;
 t̃-krāw krīal. Nēmānāk eīkrēnkēm chēlwit-ķnīk.
 (that it fall not.) Us snatch bad from the side (from evil.)
 Ēkws iwā nēēmī tēmnā.
 So it is our heart.

* Nām manak. This is produced by the elision of na imanak! O thou! The employment of the exclamation na is an elegance, and at the same time shows both greater respect and stronger desire.

† Amakwsrimmanak, elision between amakwsri and immanak. It is to be noted that kwsri, *as, in the same manner, just as*, requires to be preceded by a sign indicating the person who acts or, at least, is the soul of the action. Ex. Es kwsri ink, (I) as I; amakwsri imk, (thou) as thou; amakwsri penk, (he) as he; aateskwsri namak, (we) as we; apam kwsri imak, (you) as you; anakwsri pa, (they) as they.

PEACE SONG COMPOSED BY FATHER PANDOSY.

AIR : MARSEILLAISE.

I.

Amatesh imak klarma tenma	Allez vous tous (les) Sauvages (les)
Amatesh néman winanôm	Allez, nous, venez, rejoindre
Klap-ré palei pam tranana	Quoique insensés vous soyez devenus
Apamko némanak nattwn	Lorsque vous nous parole
Wrinania kreshem-witki	Avez rejeté entêtement par
Kopam ichi ikwak painta	Eh bien ! vous maintenant devien- drez dociles
Aow kwelh aow suiapônna	C'est assez l'Américain
Chélwitpam aliônemta temna	Mauvais vous gager le cœur
Larstwei natesh wa Ténin Swiapoin	Un seul nous sommes Sauvages, Américains
Epapnatesh papanisha Ténin Swia- poin.	La main nous nous donnons Sau- vages, Américains.

II.

Aowpam immanak paniroieitki	Eh bien, vous, vous paix par
Inarawshamsh kwir klamtorni	Engage blanche tête
Amatesh aweiertiônem	Allez donc courez vers lui
Temna kto ananénim	Cœur vite allez lui porter :
Iaiama, Pitirma, Pimrma	Ainés (les), oncles (les), paternels, oncles (maternels)
Tilama, Pwshama, nekama	Grand'père, paternels, maternels, nos cadets
Aow klarma paanirweitamta	Allons tous, venez, faire la paix
Shir pam aliônemta temna	Bon vous engagerez cœur
Lars twei tésh wata Ténin Swia- poin	Un seul nous serons Sauvages, Amé- ricains
Epap, épap papainta Ténin Swia- poin.	La main nous donnerons, Sauvages, Américains.

III.

E, aow nam Colonel Wright, imk- sa,	Oui, eh ! bien toi, Colonel Wright, toi seul,
Temnan nam pa ishnania :	Cœur le toi a gagné
Amako shirki nattwnkí	Lorsque toi bonne par parole par

Paanirweit nam pa swswnma.	La paix tu nous a fait entendre à nos oreilles.
Aow ko natesh nwtikaki éki	Eh! bien et nous, vrai par oui par (par un oui véritable)
Twimpesnan a-tkwei-ika	Le fusil avons posé à terre,
Kotesch émik-nink simka	Et nous de ton côté seulement
Ko imtwalrarniow krepta.	Et à ton ennemi tirerons.
Lars twei natesh wa Ténin Swiapoin.	Un seul nous sommes Sauvages et Américains
Epap natesh papanisha Swiapoin.	La main nous nous donnons Sauvages, Américains.

IV.

Anakopenk nam n'éémiow	Celui qui toi à nous
Imanak inichatama	Toi est venu amener
N'éémipa kopenk rairwit	Dans nous ce jour
Wakrish kwalisim iwata;	Vivant toujours sera
Woptashié tranak nattwn	Ailée devons parole
Aowlak aowlakpeink k-tôki	Dans le vide vite par
Klarmamiow nam weinatki	A tous les toi vol par
Paishtam Swiapomamiow	Paraitras aux Américains
Lars twei natesh wa Ténin Swiapoin	Un seul nous sommes, &c.
Epap natesh papanisha Ténin Swiapoin.	

V.

Na réli rasloié chawalôks!	O colorié, étoilé drapeau!
Emipenk tesh lesetasa,	Dans toi nous nous plaçons (nous nous mettons sur les rangs).
N'éénuci ka nam wata	Pour nous aussi tu seras
Papaiwm-mitpama timash	Ralliement (de) signe.
Shirnam némanak naknwimta	Bien, toi, nous viendras garder
Amakwsri nam naknwitha	De la même manière que tu gardes
Klarmaman swiapómaman	tous les Américains.
Emik nink tesh kliawita	De ton côté nous serons tués.
Lars twei natesh wa Ténin Swiapoin.	
Epap natesh papanisha Ténin Swiapoin.	Un seul nous sommes, &c.

I.

Allons donc vous tous Sauvages, venez vous joindre à nous; quoique par votre entêtement à rejeter nos paroles, vous ayez fait une faute, du moins en ce moment soyez dociles à notre invitation. C'est assez avoir un mauvais cœur contre les Américains. Maintenant Sauvages et Américains nous ne sommes plus qu'un seul, Sauvages et Américains nous nous donnons la main.

II.

Allons donc vous tous que la Tête Blanche engage, allons donc, courez vers lui, allez vite lui porter votre cœur, vous tous nos frères aînés, nos oncles (paternels, maternels) nos grands pères (paternels, maternels) et vous nos frères cadets, venez tous faire la paix, venez donner votre cœur. Sauvages et Américains nous ne serons plus qu'un seul cœur, nous nous donnerons la main.

III.

Oui, c'est toi et toi seul, Colonel Wright, qui as gagné nos cœurs lorsque par ta douce parole, que tu as fait entendre à nos oreilles, tu nous a engagé à la paix ; c'est en toute vérité que disant oui à ta proposition, nous avons déposé nos armes à terre pour ne les reprendre et n'en faire usage que sous tes ordres et contre tes ennemis. Maintenant Sauvages et Américains, nous ne sommes plus qu'un seul cœur, Sauvages et Américains nous nous donnons la main.

IV.

Le jour qui ta conduit au milieu de nous vivra toujours dans notre cœur ; ô ma parole prends tes ailes et d'un vol rapide va raisonner aux oreilles de tous les Américains : maintenant Sauvages et Américains, nous ne sommes plus qu'un seul cœur, &c.

V.

O drapeau coloré et étoilé (drapeau Américain) nous nous plaçons sous ta protection, pour nous aussi tu seras un signe de ralliement ; tu étendras sur nous aussi tes soins bienveillans comme tu les étends sur tous les Américains, et comme eux nous mourons pour ta défense. Maintenant Sauvages et Américains nous ne sommes plus qu'un seul cœur, &c.

DICTIONARY.

DICTIONARY.

ADD

Abandon, w-ré-sha, *p.* wre-na,
f. w-ré-ta, *imp* a-w-renk *c.* w-re-tar-
nei.

Abdomen, na-w-at.

Abhor, *to*, shi-wa-sha, shana,
shata, shak, tarnei; shiwet-no-sha,
shana, ta, nak, tarnei.

Able, wap-sor.

Abominable, che-lw-it-nenk,
mel-la-nenk.

Abortion, n-mw-it; *to have an*
abortion, n-mw-i-sha, na, ta, k, tar-
nei.

Above, roemi. *Gen.* ché-nik,
acc. and dat. chén; *from above*, roemi-
pama.

Abstain, *to*, chaw-a-kw-sha,
shana, akwta, akwk, akwtarnei.

Abundance, lar-wit; *in abund-*
ance, ma-aw.

Abundant, lar, pa-la-lei.

Abyss, krar.

Accept, *to*, w-nep-sha, w-né-
pa, w-nép-ta, w-nepk, tarnei.

Accompany, *to*, twa-na-sha,
nana, nata, nak, tarnei.

Accustom, *to, one's self*, shir-
tra-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; shir-
w-sha-ik-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Acorn, wo-wa-chi.

Act, *an*, kwt-kwt.

Act, *to*, a-kw-sha.

Actually, ma-ké.

Add, *to, (give over and above,)*
shar-sha, na, ta, kuk, tarnei.

AMU

Adder, pi-w-shé.

Adroit, wap-sor.

Adversary, i-lam-twr.

Affection, a-ta-wit.

Affectionate, a-ta-witla.

Affirm, *to*, e-a-kw-sha.

After, é-rw-é-sra.

Afternoon, pa-kwk-an-mai-é-
rw-é.

Afterwards, a-na-cha-ré.

Again, a-na-cha-ré.

Age, pwi, an-nw-im.

Agreeable, shir.

Ah! alalá, atei.

Alarm, *an*, tí-tar-shi-tla.

Aliment, t-kwa-tat.

Alone, ksa *added to personal pron.*
ink-sa, I alone; im-ksa, thou alone.

All, klar.

Along, *to run*, kat-nem-akw-sha,
shana, t, k, tarnei.

Also, kws-ré.

Although, kla-pré, n-chi-ké.

Always, kwa-lis-sim.

Amass, *to*, na-ki-wi-sha, wia, ta,
k, tarnei.

Among, pa, *at the end of the*
word.

Amount. *That amounts to nothing,*
aw-ti-ka, at-shi-na.

Amputate, *to*, sar-kle-sha, ka,
ta, kom, tarnei.

Amuse, *to, one's self*, an-we-i-
sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei; lep-swis-

sa, wia, wita, wik, tarnei; skré-wisha, wia, wita, ik, tarnei.

Ancestors, n-chi-n-chi-ma.

Ancient, mi-ma.

And, w-i-na.

Anger, li-wa-tit, chi-la-kwit.

Animal, ka-ki-a.

Announce, *to*, ta-mwn-sha, shana, ta, nenk, tarnei; ta-lw-ak-sa, aska, askta, aisk, tarnei.

Annoy, *to*, a-na-nwi-a-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Ant, sklw-ei-sa.

Antlers, i-w-kas.

Anus, skras.

Appetite, a-na-wit.

Applaud, *to*, e-a-kw-sha.

Apprehensive, wié-chw-tla, skaw-tla.

Approach, *to*, wi-na-no-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Arid, ri-a-o.

Arm, (*weapon*), tw-im-pas.

Arm, (*limb*), épap.

Armor, (*cuirass*) krem-na-was.

Arrive, *to*, wi-a-na-wi-sha, a, ta, m, tarnei.

Arrow, ka-i-a-so.

Artery, a-kw-sha-kws.

As, a-na-kws.

Ashamed, pi-na-klw-i-a-tla; *to be ashamed*, pi-na-klw-i-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Aspen, ni-ni.

Ass, *an*, i-a-mash-kwssi.

Assassin, pa-pin-shé, sa-ta-wi.

Attach, *to*, wa-la-kric-sha, ka, ta, kom, tarnei; enkast-sha, ka, ta, kom, tarnei; *to become attached to*, pina-wala-kric-sha, pina-en-kast-sha.

Attachment, wa-la-kric-ka-was, enkast-ka-was.

Auditor, am-si-a-rw-a-tla.

Augment, *to*, lar-tra-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei. *Mai is sometimes put before lar.*

Aunt, parar.

Autumn, ti-am.

Avarice, tw-at-sa-ré-wit.

Avaricious, tw-at-sa-ré.

Avow, ta-ma-peisk-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Avowal, ta-ma-peishkt.

Awake, *to*, tar-shik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Awl, sti.

Axe, kro-is-kan, wat-sok.

B.

Babbler, *a*, na-twn-tla, es-senw-i-tla.

Back, *the*, kop-kop, si-wi.

Bad, ché-lw-it, chaw-ow, mel-la.

Bag, tatash.

Bagatelle, *a*, pa-twn.

Bait, ta-kwk-twk-tesh.

Bake, *to*, ta-mak-sha, a, ta, &c.

Ball, ta-nins, i-el-pas, i-la-pat.

Bank *of a river*, a-lei.

Baptize, *to*, pe-tla-sha, na, ta, tk, tarnei.

Baptism, p6-tlat.

Barge, n-chi-wasses, pot.

Bark, psa.

Barrel, ta-mo-lish.

Barrier, kra-lar.

Basket, ta-ta-she.

Bathe, *to*, wi-na-né-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Be, *to*, wa, wat-sha, wata, tarnei; *I am*, ink-nesh-wa.

Beads, ké-pet.

Beak, nws-no.

Bear, (*she*) *a*, tw-i-tash, a-na-wi, i-a-ka.

Bear, *to*, (*bring forth*), irisha, iria, irita, irik, tarnei.

Beard, shw-o.

Bearded, shw-o-ié.

Beat, *to*, ti-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to get beat*, pina-shapa-ti-wa-sha.

Beautiful, shir.

Beaver, i-ra, winsh-pwsh.

Because, kwn-kin.

Bed, pé-no-pa-ma.

Bedbug, ti-wa-li.

Bee, wi-twi-nat.

Before, wa-twi, sra; (*adv. of time*) wa-twi, *Acc. and Dat.* wa-twi-chen.

Beginning, w-it.

Beggar, i-er-ti-tla.

Behind, a-nak, *Gen.* a-nak-che-nik, *Acc. and Dat.* anak-chen.

Believe, prw-i-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Bell, wi-na-cha-tla; kwa-lal-kwa-lal.

Belly, na-wet, nwt.

Below, mi-ti, ra-lok, *Gen.* ra-lok-ché-nik.

Belt, wa-la-kri-ka-was, wa-la-chw-iks.

Bench, a-y-ka-was.

Benign, l-rat-tem-na.

Besides, a-na-cha-ré.

Bet, *to*, a-l-o-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Better, ma-i-shir.

Beyond, kw-nink.

Bile, ma-resh.

Bind, *to*, wa-la-krik-sha, en-kastk-sha.

Birds, *the*, ka-ki-a-ma.

Biscuit, sa-plil.

Bite, *to*, chem-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

Black, sh-mwk.

Blacken, *to*, sh-mwk-a-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Bladder, e-ws-pa-ma.

Blame, *to*, ne-te-no-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Blanket, wt-pas, sha-tei; *white blanket*, p-la-she, pi-et.

Blind, wam-nam-sha, shi-shi-
ws.

Blood, ti-ni-wi-né, é-lwk; *to stain with blood*, ti-ni-woin-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei. *Blood stained*, ti-ni-woin-ie.

Blossom, *to*, wa-pok-sha; na-ti-sha.

Blow, *to*, sa-pw-lik-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Blue, lô-met.

Boat, n-chi-wasses, pot.

Body, wa-o-nok-shes.

Boil, *to*, (*act.*) tw-a-sha-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; (*neut.*) e-mw-lat-sha, na, ta, tk, tarnei.

Bole, twk-sai, twk-sai.

Bond, na-kwn, m-na-kwn.

Bone, pip-she.

Bonnet, takmal.

Book, ti-mash.

Booty, w-sha-nikt.

Born, *to be*, wa-krish-tra-na-sha, wat-sha, shana, ta.

Bosom, ni.

Boucan, *to*, meat, pai-na-te-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

Bow, tw-impas.

Bowel, *large*, ark-pash; *small*, pi-pi.

Box, a, wa-kram.

Boy, a-sw-an, tar-nwt-shwnt.

Bracelet, a-lel.

Branch, *large*, pa-tish; *small*, kra-ta-lil.

Brave, wie-chw-nal; as-kaw-nal; le-kok-nal.

Bread, sa-plil; *camash bread*, a-la-is.

Break, to, r-klak-wi-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei: *to break a horse*, wa-sha-twi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Breast, ni; *the breasts*, ne-krot.

Breath, li-a-shw-it.

Breathe, to, i-a-sha; a-ash-na, ta, nik, tarnei.

Bridle, sa-pat-sam-pa-was.

Brigand, sa-ta-wi, kwa-ali, chi-a-w-ow.

Brilliant, lor.

Bring, to, na-na-shamsh, ma, mta, m, tarnei.

Broth, tw-a-ert.

Brother, elder, pi-ap, i-a-ia, na-i-a-ias; *younger (named by the elder)*, srop; (*by the sister*), patsht; (*by both*), ne-ka; kwk-son, in-kaks.

Brother-in-law, mi-ow.

Brown, lam-t-lam-t.

Bud, é-kw-alm, tril-rit.

Build, to, nit-ani-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Burn, to, élw-sha, na, ta, kom, tarnei.

Burning, é-lw-tla.

Burthen, shap-she.

Business, ta-kwn.

Bustard, ha-kak.

Busy, to be, ta-kwn-i-sha, ta-kwn-ia, ita, ik, tarnei.

Butter, i-a-pash.

Butterfly, wa-lor-wa-lar.

Button, par-pa-was.

Button, to, par-kr-p-sha, na, ta, wm, tarnei.

Buy, to, ta-mi-a-sha, shana, ta-miata, tamiak, tarnei.

By, ki, pa.

C.

Cabin, nit.

Cache, a, nit-she.

Cache, to, sha-pa-l-kw-ik-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

Calm, pesht.

Calumniator, in-mo-tla.

Calumny, in-mot.

Calvary, Calvaire.

Camp, wa-w-tw-k-pa-ma; *winter camp*, a-no-tash; *spring camp*, shatsh; *to break up the camp*, w-sha-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *from the plain on the bank of the river*, ws-ta-mik-sha; *on the banks up the river*, ws-tw-nik-sha; *on the banks of the river off in the plain*, ws-pi-wk-sha.

Candle, la-ker-ri-ta-was.

Canoe, w-as-ses.

Canoe pole, e-i-ash.

Capable, rt-to, wap-sor.

Capsule, sra-o-kas.

Carbine, krat-ka-ti, tw-im-pas.

Carcass, pip-she.

Carnage, n-chi-pi-at-nat; n-chi-pi-kli-a-wit.

Carp, rwn.

Carry, *carry away*, to, na-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *to carry on the back*, shap-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *any one on the back*, ka-lak-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Cascades, kop.

Cask, ta-mw-litsh.

Cat, pish-pish, pwsh.

Catechise, to, sap-sw-kwa-sha, na, ta, nem, tarnei.

Catechism, sap-sw-kwat.

Caterpillar, se-i-se-i.

Cease, to, *for a moment*, tra-w-ser-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei; *for ever*, w-ser-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Cedar, nan-k.

Cellar, r-nem-ni.
Cemetery, i-aw-a-ta-sha, l-cha-cha.
Centre, pa-kwk, pa-chw.
Certain, nw-it-ka, kw-i-am.
Chain, *to*, wa-la-krik-sha, a, ta, kom, tarnei.
Chair, a-i-ka-was, a-ik-pa-ma, a-i-kws.
Chapel, ta-la-pw-sha-pa-ma-nit.
Charcoal, la-pw-ik, la-kro-she.
Charitable, sh-nw-ei-tla.
Chaste, wa-ta-twi-al.
Chat, *to*, na-twn-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; es-sé-nw-is-sa, ia, ita, k, tarnei.
Cheek, té-pesh.
Cherish, *to*, a-ta-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; a-tem-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; at-ker-sha, na, ta, ker, tarnei.
Cherry, té-mesh.
Chief, a, mi-a-war, mi-or.
Child, a, a-sw-an; *pl.* mi-a-nash-ma; *little child*, pw-a-she.
Childbed, i-ri-te.
Chimney, wi-la-ta-was, é-lwks-pa-ma.
Chin, té-nen.
Chisel, raps-raps-tli.
Christian, pé-tla-mi.
Church, tana-mw-twmpamanit.
Cicatrix, pa-i-w-it.
Clean, ki-ak, kw-ir.
Clear, kra ir.
Climb, *to*, a mountain, pa-na-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; a tree, at-ke-ni-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Close, *to*, kra-la-ré-sha, ia, ta, ik, tarnei.
Cloud, shw-a-tash.
Coal, *live*, la-kra-wksh.
Coat, tat-pas.
Cock, Le-coq.

Cold, kré-set, ké-pes.
Cold, a, k-krw-it; ta-no-rat, *to have a cold*, k-krwi-sha, a, ta, n, tarnei.
Colt, kra-ik-kws-si.
Comb, tw-em-pas.
Combat, pa-ti-wit, pi-at-nat, pi-kli-a-wit.
Combat, *to*, pi-at-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; pi-kli-a-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Come, *to*, wi-na-shansh, ma, mta, m, tarnei.
Command, *to*, ta-ma-nwi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Commencement, w-it.
Compassionate, *to*, sh-nw-ei-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Compassionate, *adj.* sh-nw-ei-tla.
Conduct, *to*, a-nit-shata-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Confess, *to*, pi-na-ta-ma-peik-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Conquer, l-rat a-ni-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Construct, *to*, a-ni-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Consult, *to*, sap-ni-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.
Contented, kwa-tla-ni.
Contradict, *to*, ta-na-war-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Contrition, tem-na-n-mi, nar-tit.
Converse, *to*, na-twn-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; es-se-nw-is-sa, ia, ita, k, tarnei.
Cook, *to*, a-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *under the ashes*, w-sha-nak-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Cooked, a-ti-she.
Copper, ma-ral-n-mi.
Cord, ta-rwr.

Corpse, l-cha-cha, at-na-ni.
Corrupt, *to*, si-sw-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Cotton, sil.
Cough, k-krwt.
Cough, *to*, ke-krwi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Counsel, tw-im-wt;
Counsel, *to*, tw-mi-w-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; sha-pa-prw-i-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.
Count, *to*, ti-ta-ma-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Country, tet-sham.
Courage, r-to-tem-na.
Courageous, n-chi-tem-na, wi-é-chw-nal.
Course, paw-la-wert.
Cover, war-kw-aw-ka-was.
Cover, *to*, ka-mai-a-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei; shapa-she-mik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Cow, mws-mw-sin, a-i-et-wks.
Cowardly, wi-é-chw-tla, a-skaw-tla.
Crab, kas-ti-la.
Creator, a-ni-tla.
Crime, ché-lwi-tit, mella-wit.
Cross, wa-wt-sa-ké, wa-ta-pli-é.
Cross, *to*, i-a-ro-ik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Crow, a, ro-ro.
Crown, wa-la-loks.
Cruel, sa-ta-wi, ché-lw-it, mella.
Crupper, tw-in-pa-ma.
Cultivate, ta-ma-nik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Curious, si-ak-tw-i-tla.
Curious, *to be*, si-ak-tw-i-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Custom, tra-nat.
Cut, *to*, sar-klek-sha, ka, ta, kom, tarnei; *to cut wood*, sar-kl-cha.

D.

Dagger, ra-pils-mi.
Dance, *to*, wa-sha-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Dart, ta-no.
Dart, *to*, p-ti-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Daughter-in-law, p-nash.
Day, ra-ir.
Deaf, to-lak-met-si-w.
Dear, a-taw.
Death, at-nat, kli-a-wit.
Decamp, *to*, w-sha-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Delirium, pa-lei-wit.
Delude, *to*, (*in order to take*) tam-klw-éi-wi-sha, a, ta, &c.
Demon, che-lw-it-wap-sor, mel-la-wap-sor.
Descend, *to*, a-ik-sha, ka, ta, k, tarnei.
Desert, *to*, wi-na-nin-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Design, *without*, a-w-ti-ka, a-chi-na, kw-la-li.
Desire, *to*, lwk-lw-krwa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Die, *to*, at-na-sha, na, t, k, tarnei; *dying*, shi-wet, i-a-noai, at-na-ta-ta.
Difficult, o-i.
Dig, *to*, re-nem-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Dirty, che-mak.
Disband, *to*, pa-pa-wi-a-pa-sha, na, ta, nk, tarnei.
Disdain, *to*, ché-i-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Dish, ti-kai.
Disobey, kré-shem-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Do, akw-sha, anisha.
Dog, kwssi-kwssi.

Dollar, tā-lā.
Door, wes-pas.
Drag, *one's self*, sa-pro-na-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Draw, *to*, kré-up-sha, na, ta, nk, tarnei.
Dress, *to*, (*a skin*) pae-la-me-rek-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Dress, *to*, (*one's self*) tat-pas-issa, ia, ita, ik, tarnei.
Dressed, tat-pas-ie.
Drink, *to*, ché-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Drive, *to*, *before one*, i-w-sha, na, ta, k; awi-wk, tarnei.
Drown, *to*, i-a-o-wei-kla-mei-sha, ka, ta, k, tarnei.
Drowsy, *to grow*, pé-nw-a-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Drum, kwi-kwi-las.
Drunkard, pa-lei-tlalom-ki, ta-war-ki, tor-ki.
Dry, ri-a-o.
Dry, *to*, la-ri-a-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Duck, rat-rat, wish-twk.
Dull, a-i-a-iash.
Dung, pé-shet.
During, *pa*, *at the end of the word*; a-na-ko.

E.

Ear, met-si-w.
Earth, tet-sham.
Easy, tser, chaw-e-tok.
Eat, *to*, t-kwa-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *to eat on the road*, la-se-lasi-sa, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to eat before starting*, wé-mé-tep-sa, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to eat at the camp*, trask-sa, ka, ta, k, tarnei.
Egg, sw-si-lo, ta-mam.

Eight, pa-ra-tw-mat, wi-mé-tat.
Eighty, pa-ra-tw-ma-tep-tit.
Elder, (*tree*), m-ta-pa-shw.
Elder, *the elder*, wat-wima, ia-ia-ma; *elder brother*, pi-ap; *elder sister*, pat.
Embark, *to*, wa-sha-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Employ, *to*, sha-pa-kwt-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.
Empty, ta-ler.
Empty, *to*, ta-ler-a-kw-sha.
Encamp, wa-w-tw-k-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Enclosure, kra-lar.
End (*of a thing*), la-krit.
Enemy, tw-al-ra.
Engraving, ti-mash.
Enlighten, *to*, la-krai-ri-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Ennui, a-na-nwi-wit.
Enough, aw-kwel.
Enter, *to*, a-sha, shana, a-shta, a-shen, tarnei.
Entire, na-men, na-mel.
Envy, pi-na-kai-wa-wit.
Envy, *to*, pi-na-kai-wa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Equal, kwal-re, kws-re, kwks-sim.
Esteem, *to*, a-shir-sha.
Everywhere, kler-pein.
Evil, ché-lw-i-tit, mel-la-wit.
Exchange, *to*, tre-ta-mi-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Excrement, pé-shet.
Expect, *to*, pa-pa-wa-krikt-sha, (*wait*).
Expire, *to*, at-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Extend, *to*, aws-nik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Eye, a-ches, *pl.* at-ches.
Eye-brow, sle-mo-pop.

F.

Fable, wa-tish, wa-ti-tash-nmi-tamo; *to tell fables*, wa-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Face, té-pesh.

Faint, *to, with hunger*, a-na-we-ik-sha, ka, ta, k, tarnei; (*otherwise*), la-wei-at-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Fall, t-kra-w-krit.

Fall, *to*, t-kra-w-kri-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; tré-tam-ché-nwi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to fall as grain does*, trap-sa-wi-sa, a, ta, k, tarnei.

False, tshesk, tsheskwit, tshent-la.

Far, *very far*, w-i-et.

Fast, *a*, t-kwa-tesh.

Fast, *to*, chaw-t-kwa-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Fat, chrao.

Father, p-sheut, p-shut.

Father-in-law, p-shes.

Fault, ché-lw-i-tit.

Fear, wie-chw-it; skaw-it; lekok-wit.

Fear, *to*, wi-é-chw-sha, na, ta, n-k, tarnei; as-kaw-ssa, na, ta, nmk, tarnei; le-kok-sha, na, nmk, tarnei.

Feather, wap-tas.

Feeble, lk-kap, sha-law.

Feign, *to*, chesk-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Fell, *to*, warekl-cha, ka, ta, kom, tarnei.

Female, a-i-et-wk.

Fence, kra-lar.

Fever, la-rw-ir.

Fever and ague, chw-ei-tla.

Field, ta-ma-ni-che.

Fifteen, pw-tempt (*ten*) w-i-na (*and*) pa-rat (*five*).

Fifty, pa-rap-tit.

Fight, *to*, (*quarrel*), pa-pa-ti-wa-sha; (*in battle*), pi-at-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; pi-kli-a-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

File, *a*, sa-pat-sam-ka-was.

Fill, *to*, ke-kwm-a-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Find, *to*, i-er-sha, na, ta, n-k, tarnei.

Finder, *a*, i-er-tla.

Finger, é-pap.

Finish, *to*, na-kri-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Fire, é-lwks; *to set on fire*, tansk-sha, ka, ta, an, tarnei.

First, wa-twi; rw-she, *at the end of the pers. pron.*

Fish, t-kwi-na-tit, nw-sor.

Fish, *to*, (*with a net*), kwi-kwi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; (*with a line*), ner-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Fishing pole, ti-rai.

Fish hook, kri-a-chi.

Five, pa-rat; *five persons*, par-na-o.

Flag, cha-wa-i-lok.

Flame, i-la-wi-a-ta.

Flask, é-nen.

Flat, ti-kai.

Flea, ash-nam.

Flee, *to*, wi-na-nin-sha.

Flesh, né-kw-et.

Flour, sa-plil-twt-ni.

Flow, *to*, wa-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Flower, na-tit.

Flower, *to*, na-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Flute, pi-w-ten.

Fly, mwr-li.

Fly, *to*, away, wo-i-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Foal, *to*, ri-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Follow, *to*, twa-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Foolish, pa-lei; *to talk foolishly*, pa-lei-sha.

Foot, w-ra; *on foot*, wi-na-ni, w-ra-kilk.

Foot-print, wa-tik-she.

For, ka-o; *for me*, n-mi-ei; n-mi-ka-ie; *for thee*, e-mi-ka-ie; *for him*, pen-mi-ka-ie; *for us*, ne-é-mi-ka-ie; *for you*, é-ma-mi-ka-ie; *for them*, pe-mi-ka-ie.

Force, r-t-tw-it, kol-tep-wit.

Forehead, shw-a.

Forget, *to*, lak-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Fork, pa-kro-ka-was.

Formerly, mi-wi, mi-mi.

Fornicate, *to*, wa-ta-twi-sha, a, ta k, tarnei.

Fornication, wa-ta-tw-it.

Fornicator, wa-ta-twi-tla.

Fortune, ta-nw-et.

Forty, pi-nep-tit.

Fountain, nwm.

Four, pi-nept; *speaking of persons*, pi-na-po.

Fox, *red*, lwt-sa; *grey*, té-li-pa.

Freeze, *to*, (*geler*), shé-sha-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; (*glacer*), ta-ka-ok-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Fresh, petl-ro.

Friday, par-na-mi-pa, pa-ra-ti-pa.

Friend, rai, shisk-twa.

Frighten, *to*, sha-pa-wi-ei-chw-sha, sha-pa-skaw-ssa; *to be frightened at*, pi-na-wi-ei-chw-sha.

Frog, a-lw-krat-a-lw-krat.

Froth, pw-shem.

Fruit, ta-ma-nikt.

Full, ke-mim, ke-kwn.

G.

Gain, i-she.

Gain, *to*, i-sha, i-shna, i-shta, ishtk, tarnei.

Game, ka-kia; *to hunt game*, mis-tei-wa-sha.

Game, *a*, a-nw-aét; skré-wit; lep-swit.

Game bag, kla-kam.

Gape, *to*, ta-or-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Garden, ta-ma-wit-she.

Gather, *to*, fruit, te-ma-ni-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Gay, kwa-tla-ni, ti-a-ni.

Gently, tlw-ei.

Gift, ni-she, ni-tw-it.

Girl, pte-wiks; *unmarried*, te-mai.

Girth, na-wat-pa-ma.

Give, *to*, a-ni-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; ni-tw-i-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Glass, *a*, pi-na-kré-nw-ta-was-mni twk-sai, klas.

Glass, kré-nw-ta-was.

Glove, lw-kwm.

Gnat, wa-wa.

Go, *to*, wi-na-sha, nana, ta, k, tarnei; aw-namtk-atsha, *let us go*; *to go for one*, wi-na-no-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; wiana-wi-no-sha, shana, ta, ik, tarnei; wa-ses-ki; *to go at large*, pi-wt-sha, shana, ta; *to go out*, at-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to go in a canoe*, wa-ses-ki; w-sha-na-tesha, shana, ta, ik, tarnei.

Goblet, che-ta-ta-was; twk-sai-kwk-sai.

Gold, tā-lā.

Good, shir.

Goose, wa-nep-tas.

Gooseberry, ré-nen.

Grace, roe-mi-pa-ma-ni-she.

Grain, ta-ma-nikt.
 Grandfather, ti-la.
 Grandmother, katla.
 Grant, a-ni-sha, ania, anita,
 anik, tarnei.
 Grass, was-ko, sek-sek.
 Gratis, a-w-ti-ka, at-shi-na.
 Gray, la-met, kash-kash, pa-pre.
 Grease, i-a-pash.
 Great, n-chi.
 Greedy, kr-nep-né.
 Green, lô-met.
 Grind, to, twt-sha, na, ta, k,
 tarnei.
 Grow, to, ta-war-sha, na, ta, k,
 tarnei.
 Grumbler, tlik.
 Guide, wi-a-twei.
 Guide, to, tw-a-na-sha, na, ta,
 k, tarnei.
 Gum, ish-ré.
 Gummy, ish-rei.
 Gun, tw-im-pas.

H.

Ha, a-tei.
 Habit, tra-nat, w-sha-i-kwit.
 Hail, kw-i-kw-i.
 Hail, to, kw-i-kw-i-sha, a, ta, k,
 tarnei.
 Hair, lao-lao.
 Hand, é-pap.
 Handkerchief, tkwei-wei-wish,
 tws-mors.
 Handle, of a basket, pot, &c.,
 waneptas.
 Hang, to, chaw-kré-sha, ka, ta,
 k, tarnei; to hang one's self, pina
 before the verb.
 Happiness, shir-w-it.
 Harangue, to, na-te-no-sha, na,
 ta, k, tarnei.

Hard, klw-ei.
 Hare, wi-la-lik.
 Hasten, to, ké-to-as-kw-sha, ia,
 ta, k, tarnei.
 Hat, (man's) tak-mal; (woman's)
 sa-ri-li.
 Hatch, to, ra-ta-tw-a; na-ta-ik-
 ta, k, tarnei.
 Hate, to, shi-wet-no-sha, ché-i-
 sha.
 Have, to, a-wa-wat-sha, wata,
 wak, tarnei; I have, nesh-wa or
 wash-nesh.
 Hawk, kria.
 Hay, shw-is.
 He, pe-nk; pl. p-mak.
 Head, klam-tor, tel-pi.
 Headstrong, kre-shem-tla.
 Hear, to, met-si-a-rw-a-sha, na,
 ta, k, tarnei.
 Heart, tem-na.
 Heat, é-i-chw.
 Heaven, roe-mi-pa-ma-tit-sham.
 Heavenly, roe-im-pa-ma.
 Heavy, ko.
 Hell, mi-ti-chen, en-per.
 Hemp, ta-rws.
 Hen, le-kok.
 Henceforth, chi-né-nink.
 Herd, ta-no.
 Here, it-chi-na, acc. and dat. it-
 chen.
 Hide, kla-mei-ik-sha, a, ta, k,
 tarnei.
 High, roemi.
 Hill, pwsh-tei.
 Hind, iapnit.
 His, pen-mink.
 Hogshead, ta-mw-litsch.
 Hole, t-krw-ait.
 Homicide, sa-ta-wi, pa-pinsh.
 Horn, en-nen.
 Horrible, che-lw-it.

Horse, kwssi; *race horse*, sha-pa-la-wer-pa-ma.

Horseman, wa-sha-tla.

House, nit; *at the house of*, pa at the end of the word or n-mi-pa.

How, mish-nin, mani.

How much, *how many*, mélt.

Humid, i-a-kle-pit.

Hummingbird, r-mem-sa.

Humpbacked, ma-kar-né.

Hundred, pw-tap-tit.

Hunger, a-na-wit.

Hungry, *to be*, a-na-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Hunt, *to*, w-sa-la-tis-sa, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Husband, am.

Hypocrite, chesk-tla.

I.

I, nk, nes, nesh.

Ice, tor, ta-ka-ok.

Idea, prw-i.

If, pa-ish.

Ignorant, pa-lei; *to be ignorant*, chaw-a-shw-kwa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei

Imbecile, pa-lei, a-i-a-iash.

Importune, *to*, a-na-nwi-a-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Impossible, taw-na-wa-tesk.

Impure, wa-ta-tw-i-tla.

In, pa at the end of the word.

Inclose, *to*, kra-la-ré-sha, ia, ta, ik, tarnei.

Incorrigible, kré-shem-tla.

Indian, ten, na-ti-tait.

Infirm, pa-i-w-íé.

Inhabitant, ten, na-ti-tait.

Insolent, ta-ma-kal.

Instant, sat-i-kws.

Instruct, *to*, sap-sw-kwa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Insult, *to*, w-re-tem-sha, na, ta, nk, tarnei; wa-w-kr-sha, ka.

Insulting, w-re-tem-tla.

Intelligent, wap-sor.

Interpret, *to*, ta-ma-sw-ik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Interpreter, ta-ma-sw-ik-tla.

Interrogate, *to*, sap-ni-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Intestine, *an*, ark-pash.

Intimidate, *to*, sha-pa-wi-é-chw-sha, na, ta, nemk, tarnei.

Intoxicate, *to*, sha-pa-pa-lei-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Intrepid, wi-é-chw-nal, as-kaw-nal.

Inundate, *to*, i-a-o-wei-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Inundation, i-a-o-wei-nat.

Invincible, kwa-la-lé.

Invisible, chaw-tei-kré-nw-tash.

Iron, sti, ra-ra-i-wk.

Irritate, *to*, sha-pa-li-wa-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to become irritated*, is-ser-sa, na, ta, nk, tarnei.

Island, é-ma, ma-wi.

J.

Jaw, em.

Jay, ai-ai.

Jealous, pa-ler-tla.

Joy, kwa-tlat.

Judge, *to*, na-te-no-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Judgment, na-te-not.

Juggle, *to*, lar-pi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Juggler, tw-a-ti.

K.

Keep, *to*, nak-no-i-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Kernel, tem-la-tem-la.

Kettle, twk-sai.

Key, wa-rel-pa-was.

Kick, *to*, pa-ta-na-wi-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Kill, *to*, pi-at-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; pi-kli-a-wi-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Kindle, *to*, e-lwk-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

King, mi-a-war; mi-or.

Kiss, por-sa.

Kneel, *to*, op-te-na-ik-sha, aika, aikta, ik, tarnei.

Knife, ra-pils-mi, krwt-krwt-li.

Knot, *to*, wa-la-krik-sha, en-kast-sha.

Know, *to*, a-shw-kwa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; shw-kwa-ni-sha; teksha, shana, ta, om; te-ka-ni-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

L.

Lace, *to*, ta-mas-k-sha, ka, ta, am, tarnei.

Ladder, wa-ti-ka-tla.

Lake, wa-tam.

Lame, kar-ni.

Lamprey, a-swm, ka-sw-ias.

Land, *to*, a-lei-sha, shana, ta, ak, tarnei.

Language, na-twn, es-sé-aw-it.

Large, n-chi.

Lark, rol-rol.

Last, la-kré-sa-tla, a-nak.

Laugh, *to*, ti-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *we do not laugh*, chaw-tes-ti-a-sha; *to laugh at*, sa-pé-lem-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Law, ta-ma-nw-it.

Lazy, e-tok-tla.

Lead, *to*, na-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *to lead a horse*, ti-men-ta-ti-sha, n, ta, k, tarnei.

Leaf, apr-apr.

Lean, kra-io.

Leap, t-lwp.

Leap, *to*, tlwp-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Learned, wap-sor.

Leather, é-par.

Leave, *to*, w-ré-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; wia-nok-sha.

Leech, l-kop-sha.

Leg, w-ra.

Lend, *to*, w-emp-shi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Lengthen, *to*, at-shar-to-sha, shana, ta, newk, tarnei.

Less, ma-i-ka-i-wa, mai-mé-la.

Letter, ti-mash.

Liar, chesk-tla.

Lick, *to*, mé-lai-mé-lai-nra, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Lie, *to*, chesk-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Lie, *to*, down, pi-na-o-ré-sha, na, ta, nk, tarnei; mam-rw-i-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Life, wa-krish-wit.

Light, *adj.* por.

Light, *a*, la-ka ir-ri-ta-was, ra-ir.

Light, *to*, a pipe, wa-lok-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

Like, kws-ré.

Linen, ta-rws-mi.

Lip, em.

Listen, *to*, met-si-a-rw-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; a-in-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Little, ik-siks, wap-tai, ik-kes, i-kat-i-kat.

Little, *a*, ik-kés, mé-la.
Liver, ma-kresh.
Living, wa-krish.
Load, *to*, shapa-shap-sha, *a*, *ta*,
k, tarnei; *a load*, shap-she.
Loan, w-emp-shit.
Lodge, nit.
Long, kat-nam.
Lose, w-ré-sha, *na*, *ta*, *k*, tarnei.
Louse, (*of head*,) a-pen; (*of*
body,) pa-w-lwk.
Love, a-ta-wit.
Love, *to*, at-ker-sha, *na*, *ta*, *ker*,
tarnei; tem-na-sha, *nana*, *ta*, *nak*,
tarnei. *Speaking of little children*
and animals they say, nem-no-sha;
aimer des yeux, at-shes-wi-sha, *wia*,
ta, *ik*, tarnei; *to have an affection*
for, a-ta-wisha, *ata-wia*, *ita*, *ik*, tar-
nei.
Low, *miti*; *low people*, o-lim-ten;
s-lim-na-ti-ta-it, o-lim-pas-ton.
Lung, shw-shop.

M.

Mad, pa-lei.
Magpie, ai-ai.
Maize, stwrs-wa-kwl.
Man, winsh, *ten*, *na-ti-tait*; *men*,
ten-ma, *na-ti-tait-ma*, winshma.
Mane, to-ta-nik.
Manner, tra-nat.
Many, *lar*, *lir*, *r-lak*, *pa-la-lei*.
Mare, ai-et-ws-kws-sé.
Mark, ti-mash.
Mark, *to*, ti-ma-sha, *na*, *ta*, *k*,
tarnei.
Marrow, ta-po.
Master, kw-tli.
Mat, skw-as, *ont-ko*, *klim*.
Matches, tw-nis.

Me, ink, in.
Meadow, (*on the mountains*) tak;
(in the plains) é-i-par.
Measure, *to*, ti-ta-ma-sha, *na*,
ta, *k*, tarnei.
Medal, wei-wish.
Medecine, *plar*; (*Indian jug-*
glery) ta-o-ti-nwk.
Medecineman, tw-a-ti.
Meet, *to*, ws-ta-mi-a-sha, *na*, *ta*,
k, tarnei.
Middle, pa-kwk, pa-chw.
Milk, né-krot.
Milk, *to*, sha-pa-wa-na-sha, *na*,
ta, *k*, tarnei.
Mingle, *to*, ei-tw-a-sha, *na*, *ta*,
k, tarnei.
Mint, a-shw-ra-shw-ra.
Miserable, chi-a-wo, sh-nw-ei,
i-a-o.
Miss, *to*, *a blow*, wop-tai-sha, *a*,
ta, *k*, tarnei.
Mist, ti-na-iks, pas-tsát.
Moment, sa-ti-kws.
Month, al-ra-ir.
Moon, al-rair.
Morning, skw-i-pa.
Mother, p-cha.
Mother-in-law, p-nash.
Mould, si-sw.
Mouldy, *to grow*, si-swn-ra, *a*,
ta, *k*, tarnei.
Mount, *a horse*, wa-sha-sha, *na*,
ta, *k*, tarnei.
Mountain, pé-tra-nok.
Mouse, la-kas.
Mouth, *em*; *of a river*, pa-shin-
ki-ot.
Much, *lar*, *lir*, *r-lak*, *pa-la-lei*.
Mud, mé-kl-kl; *to make a mud*
wall, ta-ma-klak-sha, mé-kl-kl-chi.
Muddy, mé-kl-kl-ié.
Mule, i-a-mash-kws-si.
Murder, pi-at-nat, pi-kli-a-wit.

Murderer, pa-pinsh, pi-at-na-tla, pi-kli-a-wi-tla.

Music, w-em-pash.

Muzzle, nws-no.

My, n-mi, en-mi.

N.

Nail, (*ongle*) a-sa, (*clou*) wa-kr-pa-was.

Naked, aw-nam-ke, ro-yam-ro-yam.

Name, wa-nitsh, wa-ni-kw-it.

Name, *to*, wa-nik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Named, *to be*, pina *before the verb*.

Near, tsi-wes, sa. *Gen.* sa-ke-nik. *Dat.* sa-i-a-o. *Sa governs the dative except in* sa-en-mi-o, *near me*.

Neck, ta-nw-et.

Needle, chaw-a-épi.

Negro, sh-mwk-ten.

Neigh, *to*, i-nem-ra, ma, ta, k, tarnei.

Nephew, pitr, pimr.

Nerve, w-it-sés.

Net, *hand net*, koi-kw; *long net*, t-k-ni.

Never, chaw-mwn.

New, chem-té.

News, ta-mo, ta-lw-askt.

Niece, pitr, pimr, pa-i-a.

Night, t-sat; *by night*, taw, *before the verb*, *I write by night*, taw-ti-ma-shés.

Nine, se-meskt.

Ninety, se-mesk-tep-tit.

No, chaw, wé-twn.

No, (*adj.*), chaw-nars, chaw-shin.

Nocturnal, t-sat-pa-ma.

Noon, pa-kwk-an.

Nose, nws-no.

Not at all, chaw-me-nan.

Nothing, chaw-twn; *that amount to nothing*, a-w-ti-ka, at-shi-na.

Now, i-chi-i-kwak, chi-kwk.

Number, *to*, ti-ta-ma-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Numerous, lar, lir, pa-la-lei, ré-lak.

Nurse, *to*, (*suckle*), sha-pa-lw-lwk-sha, ka, ta, lwk, tarnei.

Nut, kw-kwsh.

O.

Oak, sw-nips.

Oar, kro-i-a.

Object, ta-kwn, sho-a-chin.

Obscure, ta-ham.

Obstinate, *to be*, kre-shem-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Occupy, kwk-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei; ra-nei-sha.

Odor, ti-wat.

Of, n-mi.

Oh, a-tei.

Oil, wo-litsht.

Oil, *to*, wo-lit-shi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Old, *for things*, mi-ma; *for males*, rw-sat, rw-sa-nat; *for females*, tle-ma-ma; *to grow old*, rw-sa-twi-ssa, a, ta, k, tarnei.

One, nars, lars, sra.

Onion, shak.

Open, *to*, n. (*as flowers*,) wa-pok-sha; *as an egg*, wa-prk-sha; *act.* a-sha-relp-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Order, *in order to*, kwn-kin; *or by the gerundive in tesh*; *in order to go to heaven*, roemitschen winatesh.

Order, *an*, ta-ma-nw-it.

Order, *to*, ta-ma-nwi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Orphan, a-na-tat.

Osier, te-tar-she.
 Other, te-ner.
 Our, né-emi, na-ami.
 Outside of, am-che-nik, *acc. and*
dat. am-chen.
 Oven, ta-ma-ka-was.
 Over and above, cha-aw-ka.
 Overflow, *to*, i-a-o-wei-na-sha.
 Owl, ha-ha-tla, a-mash, mi-ma-
 no.
 Ox, mws-mus, mws-mws-in.

P.

Paddle, kro-i-a.
 Pain, pa-i-w-it.
 Paint, *to smear one's self with*
paint, pi-na-tra-o-i-sha, na, ta, nak,
 tarnei.
 Paint, *to*, tra-wi-a-sha, na, ta, k,
 tarnei; *to paint one's self*, pina be-
 fore the verb.
 Palisade, em-ma.
 Pantaloons, sw-la-tas, ni-atsh.
 Papa, té-ta, to-ta.
 Paper, ti-mash.
 Paradise, rœ-mi-pa-ma-tet-
 sham.
 Park, kra-lar.
 Partridge, karno.
 Passage of a river, i-a-ro-ikt, i-
 a-ro-ik-tesh.
 Pasture, *to*, spa-ta-sa, na, ta, k,
 tarnei.
 Path, i-chet.
 Paunch, ark-pash.
 Paw, w-ra.
 Pay, i-w-sha, i-wsh-na, i-wsh-ta,
 i-wshk, tarnei.
 Pea, lé-pois.
 Pearl, chi-cha-i-a, chi-cha.
 Pearl, ke-pet.
 Pebble, p-shw-a.

Pectoral, ni-pa-ma.
 Peel, *to*, mi-wk-sha, ka, ta, k,
 tarnei.
 Pensive, prw-i-tla.
 People, ten-ma, na-ti-tait-ma.
 Perch, é-lw-kas.
 Perhaps, kwa-mish, mish-kwak,
 kwak.
 Perish, *to*, at-na-sha, klia-wi-
 sha.
 Persevere, twa-na-sha-kwa-lis-
 sim.
 Persist, kre-shem-sha.
 Person, sha-kwn, sho-a-shin.
 Pervert, che-lw-it-sha-pa-tra-
 na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
 Pheasant, pti.
 Physician, tok-ter, plar-i-tla.
 Pickpocket, pa-rw-i-tlam.
 Picture, ti-mash.
 Pigeon, me-tal-lo.
 Pimple, sw-swms.
 Pin, ka-pws.
 Pine, ta-pash.
 Pipe, wa-pai, cha-la-met.
 Pipe stem, pat-sa-kas.
 Pistol, ikat-i-kat-tw-im-pas, kai-
 wa-tw-im-pas.
 Pity, *to*, shnw-ei-sha, eia, eita,
 nem, tarnei.
 Place, n-ma-kwn.
 Plait, *to*, wa-pa-sha, na, ta, k,
 tarnei.
 Plant, *to*, ta-ma-nik-sha, a, ta,
 k, tarnei.
 Plate, ti-kai.
 Play, *to*, a-nw-ei-sha, skré-wi-
 sha, lep-swi-sa, a, ta, k, tarnei; *with*
the hand, pa-li-o-sha, na, ta, k, tar-
 nei; *with cards*, tam-klak-sha, a, ta,
 om, tarnei; *to the last penny*, ta-ma-
 klar-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
 Pledge, a-li-o-she

Pledge, *to*, a-li-o-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Plough, *to*, shwa-sha-tet-sham.

Plumage, wap-tas.

Plume, pa-ta-she.

Plunder, *to*, pa-rw-i-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Pocket, psa-tes-pas, ta-tws; *to put in one's pocket*, psa-ta-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Pond, wa-tan.

Poor, sh-nwei, i-a-o.

Pot, twk-sai.

Pound, *tō*, twt-sha, na, ta, ak, tarnei.

Pour, *out, to*, i-ar-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Powder, la-tor-tor, pors-pors.

Powerful, r-t-to, kol-tép.

Praise, shir-shw-it.

Pray, *to*, ta-na-mw-twm-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *ta-la-pw-shak-sha*, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Prayer, ta-na-mw-twmt, ta-la-pw-sha.

Precept, ta-ma-nw-it.

Pregnant, i-ak.

Present, *a*, ni-she, ni-tw-it.

Preserve, *to*, nak-no-i-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Pretty, shir.

Price, *prize*, i-w-she.

Priest, sh-mwk-tat-pas, le prêtre.

Proud, *to grow proud*, pi-na-chel-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Provision, a-pi-she.

Purchase, ta-mi-a-she.

Pure, wa-ta-twi-al, kw-ir-tem-na.

Pursue, tw-a-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Q.

Quarrel, *to*, pa-pa-w-ré-tem-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Quick, ke-to, cho.

Quiver, tw-shes.

R.

Rain, tor-tor, sra-wit-it.

Rain, *to*, tor-tor-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *sra-wi-ti-sha*.

Rainbow, i-la-pa-sra.

Rampart, emma.

Rapid, r-to.

Rarely, pa-lis-ram.

Raspberry, a-tw-na-tw-na.

Rat, la-kas.

Rather, mai-ke-to.

Rattlesnake, war-pw-she.

Rave, *to*, pa-lei-sha, na, ta, , tarnei.

Raw, ra-pil.

Reappear, pa-i-sha, pa-ish-na, pa-ish-ta, nmk, tarnei.

Rear, anak.

Receive, *to*, w-nep-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Recognize, *to*, shw-kwa-ni-sha.

Red, (*rouge*), lw-cha, (*roux*), ma-res.

Reed, wa-pai.

Regard, *to*, kré-nw-sha, na, ta, nk, tarnei; *a-tok-sha*, shana, ta, am, tarnei.

Reject, *to*, w-ré-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Rejoin, *to*, pat-kw-ma-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Relate, *to*, ta-mwn-sha, ta-lw-ak-sa.

Relation, pen-min-ten.

Remedy, plar, taw-ti-nwk.

Remember, *to*, a-tem-na-nar-

sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; per-sha, na, ta, mk, tarnei.

Render, *to*, pie-tor-sha, na, ta, mk, tarnei.

Repast, *a*, t-kwa-tat.

Repeat, *to*, sa-pw-in-sha, ka, ta, k, tarnei.

Repent, *to*, nar-ti-sha-tem-na-pa.

Reprehend, *to*, ti-a-nep-sha, pa, ta, k, tarnei.

Respect, *to*, te-mak-sha, ka, ta, om, tarnei.

Retire, *to*, ei-keunk-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Return, *to*, é-tor-sha, na, ta, nmk, tarnei; tor-shamsh, tornma; tornemta, tornink, tarnei.

Rib, ropt.

Rich, ta-nw-eit-ié.

Riches, ta-nw-eit.

Rifle, krat-kati, tw-im-pas.

Right, t-sw-ei, t-kwik; *right side*, nw-it-ké-nik. *Acc. and dat.* nw-it-kan.

Ring, *a*, so-prol-kas.

Ripe, ra-wié, a-ti-sha.

Rise, *to*, tw-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; trak-shik-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to rise again*, wa-krish-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

River, at-wan.

Road, i-chet.

Roast, *to*, ta-wa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Robe (*of furs*), she-mor; *an Indian woman's robe*, tap-ski.

Robust, r-to, kol-tép.

Rock, p-shwa.

Root, met-sei; *an eatable root*, a-na-she.

Rose, tam-she-shw-n-mi-na-tit.

Rot, *to*, si-sw-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Route, i-chét.

Rudder, w-shemtk.

Rugged, krar.

Run, *to*, wer-ti-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to run to any one for interest*, wer-ti-o-sha; *to run a race*, sha-pa-la-wer-ti-sha; *to run away*, wi-nanin-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Runner, wer-ti-tla.

S.

Sack, ta-tash, le sac.

Saddle, kla-kam.

Saddle, *to*, kla-kam-i-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Salmon, *large*, t-kwi-nat, nw-sor; *small*, ka-lor, é-sa; *white*, mé-tw-la.

Salt, sol.

Salt, *adj.* so-lié.

Salt, *to*, so-li-sa, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Same, kws-ré.

Sand, né-nw.

Saturday, p-tar-nins-pa, o-i-lars-pa, sa-sa-pa-lw-i-tio.

Savior, wa-krish-a-ni-tla.

Saw, sar-kl-ka-was.

Saw, *to*, sar-kek-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Scabbard, tw-shés.

Scalp, to-ta-nik.

Scarcely, ik-siks, wap-tai, mé-la.

Scold, na-te-no-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Scratch, *to*, ws-kram-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; pina-ci-a-sha.

Sea, at-at-shes.

Season, *to*, a-i-tw-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

See, *to*, a-kré-nw-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; a-tok-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Seek, *to*, a-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Self, kws-re; *né-nik at the end; himself, pen-ne-nik; ourselves, namak-ne-nik.*

Sell, *to*, ta-mi-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; (*neuter*), *pina before the verb.*

Send, *to*, mé-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *to send or go for, m-pa-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; to send back, e-to-ra-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.*

Separate, *to*, wi-a-pa-sha, na, ta, nk, tarnei.

Set, *to, the sun is setting, a-na-sha, na, ta; a-nas-kik-sha, a, ta; to set out, wi-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.*

Seven, tws-ras, wi-nept.

Seventy, tws-ras-tep-tit, wi-nept-it.

Several, lar-ma.

Sew, *to*, wi-ser-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Shade, kresh.

Shame, pi-na-klw-i-at.

Sharpen, *to*, sha-pa-tsam-sha, amka, ta, aink, tarnei.

She, peuk, *pl.* pe-mak.

Sheep, wa-o.

Shelter, wa-w-tw-k-pa-ma, wa-w-tw-k-tesh.

Ship, shep.

Shirt, tat-pas, ta-rws-nmi.

Shiver, *to*, chw-ei-sha, na, ta, nem, tarnei; *i-o-i-a-shak.*

Shoe, l-kram.

Shot, *small*, ka-kia-pa-ma.

Shoulder, krem-kas.

Shut, *to*, krap-a-kw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei; *to shut a door, w-esp-sa, a, ta, ak or a-sik, tarnei.*

Sick, pa-iw-i-tla.

Sickness, pa-iw; *long, ta-mawa-tat.*

Side *on this side*, ché-nik.

Sign, ti-mat.

Silence! cho-tra-nak! w-sir! w-sr!

Silver, tā-lā.

Sin, che-lw-it-it, mel-la-wit.

Sin, *to*, mel-la-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *che-lwi-ti-sha.*

Since, a-na-ko; *since when, mo-ma.*

Sing, *to*, w-emp-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Sister, (*elder*), pat; (*younger*, la-i-mwt, (*named by brother*), at-se; (*by sister*) si-pe; *familiarly*, ni-a.

Sister-in-law, p-nok.

Sit, *to*, ai-ik-sha, a, ta, aik, tarnei.

Six, p-tar-nins, o-i-lars.

Sixteen, pw-tempt-wi-na-p-tar-nins.

Sixty, p-tar-nins-p-tit, o-i-lars-p-tit.

Skin, é-par.

Skin, *to*, shw-a-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

Skull, at-se-ra-sé-ras, pal-ka.

Skunk, ti-sai.

Slander, *to*, in-mo-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Slave, a-shw-a-ni-a.

Sleep, pe-no; *to go to sleep, pina-sha-pa-pe-no-sha; to put to sleep, sha-pa-pé-no-sha.*

Sleep, *to*, pe-no-sha, na, ta, nk, tarnei; *mam-rw-i-sha, a, ta, nk; mam-w-sha, na, ta, nik, tarnei; to oversleep one's self in the morning, taw-kwm-sha, ma, ta, nik, tarnei; to sleep sound, me-kwet-pé-no-sha.*

Sleeper, *one who goes to bed early, pé-no-i-é; who rises late, taw-kwn-tla.*

Sleeve, kwa-ta-wi-as.

Sloth, e-tok-wit.

Slothful, é-tok-tla.
Slow, ai-a-i-ash.
Smell, *to*, act. nwk-shi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *neut.* ti-wa-sha.
Smoke, la-teil-ke, la-ten-ke.
Smoke, *to*, ta-wa-ri-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; to-ré-sha.
Snail, ras-lo.
Snake, p-w-shé.
Snore, *to*, tap-nor-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Snow, pw-i.
Snow, *to*, pw-i-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Snowshoe, é-no.
Soap, sa-pa-ir-a-was, sa-pa-i-rws.
Soften, tla-war-anisha.
Softly, tlw-ei.
Soil, tet-sham.
Some, *some one*, nars.
Son, isht.
Son-in-law, p-shés.
Song, wem-pash.
Soon, ké-to.
Soul, ha-shw-it.
Sound, *to*, (*sonner*), wa-tik-sha, a, ta, kom, tarnei.
Soup, la soup, la kamine.
Sour, plar; *to be sour*; skrw-lw-lam-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.
Sourness, skrw-lw-tat.
Sow, *to*, (*plant*), ta-ma-nik-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.
Spade, wa-po-i-kws-ta-tla, wa-ta-ta-was, wa-po-i-ka-was.
Speak, *to*, na-twn-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; esse-nwi-ssa, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Spell, *to cast a*, wa-tei-i-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Spider, w-ral-ra-li.
Spirit, wap-sor.

Spit, *to*, ka-klik-sha, shana, ta, ink, tarnei.
Spite, *in spite of*, kla-pré, n-chi-ké.
Spittle, ka-kli-as.
Split, *a*, wa-cher-ni.
Split, *to*, wa-cher-sha, na, ta, nak, tarnei.
Spoon, so-ras.
Spot, ché-mak
Spring, wa-wa-rwm, wo-rwm.
Sprinkle, *to*, i-a-ri-ka-sha-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Sprout, ta-war-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Spur, trap-ta-na-was.
Squirrel, m-sés; *ground squirrel*, le-mi-a.
Stag, i-a-mash.
Stallion, tä-lä-ié.
Stammer, *to*, em-ke-ka-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Stammerer, em-k-kwa.
Stand, *to*, *up*, tw-ti-sha, tra-chik-sha, ka, ta, k, tarnei.
Star, ras-lo.
Stark, klw-ei.
Stay, *to*, *at*, tra-na-sha, w-sha-ik-sha.
Steal, *to*, pa-rw-i-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Steel, sti; *a steel to strike fire*, tw-nis.
Steer, *to*, *a canoe*, w-shemtk-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.
Stick, tw-kash.
Stilts, wi-na-ta-was.
Stink, *to*, i-la-ti-wa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.
Stinking, si-sw.
Stirrup, tw-na-kri-ka-was.
Stocking, w-shi-aks.
Stomach, na-wat, nwt.
Stone, p-shw-a.

Story, ta-mo, ta-lw-askt.

Stop, *to, act.* ei-krunk-sha, sha-na, ta, om, tarnei; *neut. for a moment*, tra-w-ser-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei; *forever*, w-ser-sa, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Stove, i-lat-shra-was.

Stranger, té-ner, shi-wa-nish.

Strangle, *to*, chaw-kre-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Straw, shw-ist.

Strength, r-t-tw-it, kol-tep-wit.

Strike, *to*, ti-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Striped, tam-kla-ké, tam-a-kla-ké.

Strong, r-t-to, kol-tep.

Stubborn, kré-shem.

Such, sha-kwn, sho-a-shin.

Suffer, *to*, pa-i-w-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Sugar, shw-ker.

Summer, ré-mam, sha-tem.

Sun, an.

Sunrise, an-asha, an-atra.

Sunset, an-asht.

Sup, *to*, t-kwa-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Supple, tla-war.

Surely, nw-it-ka, kw-i-am.

Swallow, *to*, ne-krwn-sha, na, ta, kn, tarnei.

Sweat, lat-tlat.

Sweat, *to*, lat-tla-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Sweating lodge, ro-i-aksh; *to take a sweat*, ro-i-aksha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Sweet, tsi.

Swell, *to*, tet-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *pw-la-sha*, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Swim, *to*, sh-mw-ei-sha, ka, ta, k, tarnei.

T.

Table, ta-tla-elw-kas.

Tail, tw-in, ras-ros; *having a tail*, twin-ié.

Take, *to take away*, w-nep-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Tallow, i-a-pash.

Tame, *to*, l-rat-a-nisha.

Taste, *to*, am-si-la-wi-sha.

Tattoo, *to*, pina-tra-wi-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *tattooed*, tra-wi-a-ni.

Tea, le thé.

Teach, *to*, sap-sw-kwa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Tear, il-pwl.

Tear, *to*, (*pluck away*), tsa-rok-sha, a, ta, om, tarnei.

Ten, pw-tempt.

Tent, nit, sil-haws.

That one, (*celui, celle*), ana-pewk, *pl.* a-na-kw-mak, a-na-pe-mak.

The, nem *at the end of the word*.

Their, pé-mink.

Then, k-pailk, ana-charé.

There, i-kw-nak, kw-nak.

Therefore, kwn-kin.

They, pé-mak.

Thick, te-nw-pa-ham.

Thief, pa-rw-i-tlam.

Thing, ta-kwn, to-a-shin.

Think, *to think one's self*, pi-na-pri-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Thirst, ché-tat.

Thirsty, *to be*, ché-tasha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Thirteen, pw-tempt-wi-na-mé-tat.

Thirty, mé-tap-tit.

This, ichi, iwk.

Thorn, tam-kwi-kwi.

Thou, imk, nam.

Thought, prwi-prwi, prw-it.
Thousand, pw-tap-pw-tap-tit.
Thread, wis-ra-was, wis-rws.
Three, mé-tat; *three persons*, mé-tao.

Throat, em; nekrwash.
Throw, to, w-ré-sha, na, ta, rink, tarnei.

Thunder, i-nwn-tla.
Thus, kws.
Thy, é-mi-nik.
Ticklish, tess.
Timid, wi-é-chw-tla, skaw-tla, le-kok-tla.

Tinder, lw-krwm.
Tired, to grow, a-na-nw-wi-akw-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei, pina-tkoesa-wi-sha.

Tired, tkoei-sa-wié.
Tiresome, a-na-nwi-tla.
Toad, a-lw-krat.
Tobacco, ta-war, tor.
To-day, wi-task, maké.
Together, ko-i-sim, lars-pa-sim; *you and I together*, na-pi-nik; *you and he together*, é-mi-ik.

To-morrow, maisr; *day after to-morrow*, sra-mairs, mairs-pama-pa.

Tongue, mé-lé-she.
Tooth, é-tét.
Tortoise, a-la-shik.
Trace, wa-tiksh.
Trap, twk-she; twksh.
Travel, to, wi-a-nin-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Traverse, a, i-a-ro-ikt, i-a-ro-ik-tesk.

Tree, pe-tein; *large tree*, ark-sha.

Trembling, wi-é-chw-ni.
Trifle, to, with one, make him lose a project, ti-palé-isha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

Trout, shw-sheins.
True, nw-it-ka, kw-i-am.
Tunic, shé-mor.
Twenty, nep-tit.
Twice, na-pam.
Twist, to, te-ke-ni-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

U.

Ugly, chaw-shir.
Umbrella, tor-tor-pa-ma.
Uncle, pitr, pimr.
Unconquered, wa-sha-nal.
Under, ra-lok, *gen.* ché-nik, *acc.* and *dat.* chen. *From beneath*, ra-lok-pa-ma; *ra-lok-tli-ma*.
Understand, to, i-ik-sha, a, ta, nem, tarnei.

Understockings, w-shi-aks.
Ungrateful, tem-na-nwt.
Unhandy, chaw-wap-sor.
Unreflecting, chaw-prw-ini.
Up, *upright*, tw-tié, tw-tik, tra-chik.

Upon, pa at the end of the word.
Urine, ews.
Useless, a-w-ti-ka, at-shi-na.

V.

Vain, chel-chel.
Vase, twk-sai.
Vast, n-chi.
Vein, a-kwei-sa-kwsh.
Vermilion, pi-lw-et, sa-pe-inches.

Very, n-nenk at the end of the word.

Vile, chi-a-w-o.
Violet, lw-cha.
Virgin, te-mai.
Visible, kré-nw-ni.

Vomit, *to*, chip-shi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

W.

Wadding, ta-kwn-te-tesh.

Wadhook, (*ramrod screw*), sko-la-pa-was.

Waistcoat, wa-krel-pi.

Wait for, *to*, wa-krikt-sha, ka, ta, kom, tarnei; i-a-rwa-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; é-mw-iak-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; é-mw-iak-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to wait a long while*, ta-ma-w-a-ré-sha, shana, ta, k, tarnei.

Walk, *to take a*, wi-a-nin-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Want, wei-a-wit.

War, pi-at-nat, pi-kli-a-wit.

Warm, la-rw-ir.

Warm, *to*, *one's self*, la-sé-moi-sa, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Wash, *to*, a-sha-pa-ir-sha, na, ta, nink, tarnei; *the face*, she-men-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *the hands*, wa-bi-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Wasp, wi-twi-nat.

Watcher, kro-lem.

Water, t-tshes, t-shws; *to make water*, e-ws-pi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Wave, a-mw-i.

We, na-mak, na-ma; *we two*, na-man.

Weak, shw-krat-ni, sha-law, lk-kap.

Wearisomeness, a-na-nwi-wit.

Weary, tkoei-sa-wié; *to be weary of*, a-na-nw-wi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

Weep, nar-ti-sha, a, ta, k tarnei.

Weeping, nar-ti-é.

West, ws-la-sé-ikt.

Wet, *to*, i-akl-pi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

What, tw-n, mish.

Wheat, a-i-ta-lo.

When, mwn; *since when*, mo-ma.

Whence, mé-nik.

Where, mam, mé-nan.

Which, a-na-pe-uk.

Whip, wa-ta-na-was.

Whip, *to*, wa-ta-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Who? shin? *who is there?* shin-iwa-kw-nak.

Whortleberry, wi-w-no, a-tit.

Why, tei, tw-iei, tw-iao.

Wife, a-sham.

Wig, to-ta-nik.

Wind, w-kri, w-li; *to be windy*, w-kri-sha, w-li-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei; *to break wind*, tit-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Window, kré-nw-ta-was.

Winter, anem.

Winter, *to*, a-nw-é-mi-sha, a, ta, k, tarnei.

With *is rendered by ik or in at the end of the word.*

Wolf, *large*, la-la-wish, ra-lish; *small*, spi-li-é.

Woman, a-i-et, ti-la-ki.

Wood, e-lw-kas; *to cut wood*, sar-kl-cha, ka, ta, kom, tarnei.

Wood, *wooden*, e-lw-kasn-mi.

Woody, e-lw-kas-ié.

Wool, la-o-la-o.

Word, na-twn, es-sé-nw-it, té-lat; *one word*, sre-té-lat.

Work, kwt-kwt.

Work, *to*, kwt-kwt-sha, ia, ta, k, tarnei.

Wormwood, pesh-ro.

Wound *with a gun*, *to*, a-tor-na-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *with a knife*, p-ti-a-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei; *with a*

stick, &c., sap-né-ik-sha, a, ta, ik, tarnei; *wound one's self is rendered by pi-na before the verb*, pi-na-tor-na-sha, &c.

Wound, a, a-tor-nat, p-ti-at, sap-né-ikt, pa-i-wit.

Write, to, ti-ma-sha, na, ta, k, tarnei.

Y.

Yard, te-tar-she.

Year, pwi, an-w-im, an-w-ikt, an-w-isht.

Yellow, ma-resch, par.

Yes, é.

Yesterday, kla-wit, wa-tim; *day before yesterday*, sra-kla-wit, wa-tim-pama.

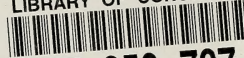
You, i-mak, pam, mates.

Your, ma-mink.





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